THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 273

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Powers Keep Close Watch On Abyssinia

Big Neighbors Surround African State Which Keeps Its Freedom

Tension Relaxes

Italy Denies Reports That It Plans Marching In to Keep Japan Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Recent reports in the British press of serious tension between Italy and Abyssinia, while subsequently officially discounted both here and in Rome, have served to show how eagle-eyed is the watch kept by colonially-minded nations on the only African State which has maintained complete freedom from European suzerainty.

The past year has several times seen Abyssinia in the news on account of alleged foreign intrigues. Italy has twice, so report said, been "on the verge of war" with Abyssinia in defense of commercial rights. Japan was stated to be contemplating an alliance with the Ethiopian empire through a royal marriage.

Japanese interests were also stated to have acquired an important concession for growing cotton in Abyssinia, thereby enabling them to dispense with purchases in British India.

Both False

Careful inquiry, however, indicates no real foundation for such reports. Both the Japanese marriage and the cotton concession have come to nothing. Even Japanese commercial competition has so far failed to penetrate deep into Abyssinia although competition is active in practically every other part of Africa.

And Italy, although somewhat aggrieved at Abyssinia's alleged disregard of the trade treaty of 1928, admits the existence of no actual disputes except some minor frontier issues and questions of grazing rights of tribes living near the boundary.

The fact is that Abyssinia has so many eyes upon it that most observers think it is comparatively safe from outside interference. Moreover, it has no seaport of its own, so that commercial penetration can only be attempted with the willingness of one of its three big neighbors—Great Britain, France or Italy. France, with a railway from Jibouti to the Abyssinian capital, Addis Abbeba, is in the most favorable position in this respect. Next comes Great Britain with the fairly accessible port of Zeila in Somaliland. Italy is handicapped by the fact that between Italian Eritrea, and Abyssinia proper lies the inhospitable Danakil country where an Italian army was annihilated in 1896 by Ethiopian forces.

Watch Each Other

But neither Italy, France nor Great Britain wishes the other two to obtain too strong a hold in Abyssinia. By a treaty signed in 1906 they agreed "to concert together" to safeguard their respective interests. They undertook at the same time "to maintain intact the integrity of Ethiopia."

In 1926 Italy and Great Britain, in spite of Abyssinia's objections, redefined their commercial rôles and promised to coöperate in regard to the areas allotted to them. Great Britain, in particular, promised to "support" Italy's request for a concession from the Ethiopian Government to build a railway through Abyssinia in accordance with the 1903 agreement to link its colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland.

Those who know the country say that no one in his senses would try to build a railway from north to south through the Abyssinian mountains. Not only is Abyssinia highly suspicious, but the construction of the line would be the most formidable engineering feat ever attempted. Moreover, such a railway certainly would not pay.

Undisturbed

Meanwhile, Abyssinia itself continues undisturbed along its traditional lines. Occasionally a white prospector scans the mountains for precious metals or surveys the great lake of Tana (on whose shores is said to be the veritable Ark of the Covenant from Jerusalem), with a view to harnessing it to supply water to Egypt thousands of miles down the Nile. But Abyssinian merchandise is still largely transported on the heads of human porters; its coinage consists of great silver dollars still minted in Vienna and bearing the unchanging date 1870, and the image it bears is that of the Empress Maria Theresa, but the Abyssians believe it's the Virgin Mary.

Canadian Provinces Ask Larger Subsidies

OTTAWA, Oct. 17 (AP)—Premiers of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will once again place before a royal commission their claims to increased subsidies from the Dominion Government in a series of hearings which open today in the House of Commons.

Sir Thomas White, former Finance Minister, heads the inquiry body.

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

is suspended until Monday, Oct. 22, during Mr. Steele's vacation.

Sprague Fires at Shorter Week Politics Reach Promising Stage Strike Is Down to Frozen Fish

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Recovery

A Critical Sprig From Sprague

When the 30-hour week was acclaimed by the American Federation of Labor last week, New England's business men recoiled in dismay. "It simply cannot be done," they exclaimed. "We haven't the cash to pay the higher total of wages. If we raise our prices, the public cannot buy."

Today came Banker Oliver M. W Sprague, a leading critic of Roosevelt's monetary plans, to the defense of business. Lurking in the 30-hour week, he found the same faults that allegedly undermined the NRA that caused him to resign dramatically last winter from the group of Roosevelt advisers.

The 30-hour week would block recovery, he said, and his years as banker, as Harvard business school professor, as adviser to the Bank of England lent weight to his statement. "Prices would sharply rise. For that is the only way that business could pay the higher total of wages.

"But lower prices are the key to recovery. Lower prices enable more to buy. Only thus can markets be quickly expanded today. Still higher prices will constrict markets. That is the reverse of recovery."

Last winter, Dr. Sprague resigned from the Brain Trust in protest against the Warren monetary policies, returned to his glass cloister at the Harvard Business School. Since then, he said to the Boston Club of the school's alumni in his talk yesterday, the wind has changed.

"There is distinctly less naïve faith in monetary devices as a means of bringing recovery through higher prices. This is the broadest basis for hope in Washington today."

"But will they revert to the old ideas of boosting prices, through the 30-hour week?" He left the question unanswered.

Politics

"If I Get In"

Millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money have gone for sveldt, swift highways, few cents have gone to educate motorists to use these highways safely.

A small boy presented with a stick of dynamite without directions as to its use, was the illustration employed by one safety expert to describe the situation.

But enter Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, Republican candidate with an idea, Promised Mr. Bacon, if and in the event, he were elected Governor, he would establish an educational bureau for motorists, would finance it from taxes already imposed. To the Worcester Turnpike,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Kidnaped Woman Returned to Home In Louisville, Ky.

Agents of Department of Justice Trailed Car From Indianapolis

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17—Mrs. Berry V. Stoll, after six days in the hands of a lunatic kidnaper, was returned safely to her family last night.

The young society woman, stolen from her home last Wednesday afternoon, was brutally treated at times. She was described today as "all right" and in good health. She had spent six days in an Indianapolis apartment.

Thomas H. Robinson Jr., 27, former inmate of insane asylums in Tennessee, was named by the Department of Justice as the kidnaper. He had been sought since the kidnaping, and a formal order was sent out for his arrest.

Part of Ransom Recovered

Robinson's wife, trailed from Nashville where she received the $5(,000, to Indianapolis, was taken in custody and held for possible accessory charges.

Mr. Harold Nathan, in charge of Department of Justice here, said that only $500 of the ransom money was recovered when Mrs. Robinson was taken in custody.

The Rev. E. Arnold Clegg, pastor of Capital Methodist Episcopal Church, Indianapolis, and his wife, were in the automobile in which justice agents found the wealthy kidnap victim, and the alleged kidnaper's wife. The Cleggs were released and the Department of Justice announced they were not involved.

Mr. George Stoll said today he had learned from his brother Berry that Mrs. Robinson had "proved a very much-needed protector to Mrs. Stoll" during the Indianapolis visit and on the way to Louisville.

Mr. Nathan said that all persons arrested in connection with the case would be prosecuted under the Lindbergh law as the victim was taken across state lines. The desires of the Stolls will have no bearing on the prosecution, Mr. Nathan stated.

Intermediary Not Named

The trail which began in Nashville ended in Scottsburg, Ind., some 30 miles north of Louisville.

Mr. H. H. Clegg, Justice Department agent in charge at Nashville, said the money was delivered Monday to Mrs. Robinson Jr. and an intermediary whom he did not name.

From there the agents tracked the alleged kidnaper's wife to Indianapolis, and to the home of the Rev. Mr. Clegg, no relation of the Justice Department agent. A car containing Mrs. Stoll was followed as it left the pastor's home, and halted near Scottsburg.

Ford's Threatener Held

DETROIT, Oct. 17 (AP)—United States Department of Justice agents revealed today that they had frustrated an extortion plot against Mr. Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, with the arrest of a 20-year-old youth who, they said, had confessed writing a letter demanding $5000 under penalty of death.

Bronx Kidnaping Reported

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Bronx County authorities disclosed last night that police were investigating the reported kidnaping of Louis Esposito, 23, son of a wealthy wholesale junk dealer.

Chicago Police Active

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—The entire Chicago police force today plunged into the search for Thomas H. Robinson Jr., the suspected kidnaper of Mrs. Berry V. Stoll.

Japanese Asking 'Global' Limits At Naval Parley

Representatives of Three Powers Prepare for London Conference

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 17—A concrete plan of naval reductions based on a system of "global tonnage" instead of ratios is to be presented by Japan at the forthcoming naval talks, Rear Admiral Isoroku Yamomoto revealed in an interview here today.

The Japanese delegate refused to give details but he indicated that Japan needs a fairly large number of submarines which she regards as "absolutely not offensive vessels." He also hinted that Japan wishes abolition of aircraft carriers on the grounds they are purely offensive

While Admiral Yamomoto intimated that he hopes to discuss questions arising out of the Washington treaty, he made it clear that, although Japan may ultimately decide to denounce the treaty, no such decision, as far as he knew has yet been reached.

Japan's main desire, according to the Admiral, is to get away from the ratio system.

In American circles there is a tendency to defer to Japan's amour propre in this respect to the extent of substituting the phrase "relative strengths." The view taken is that each country has an equal right to build as much as any other nation. The only limit is what it is able to do in practice.

[An article on how the Nations plan to air their views on naval armaments appears on page 5]

Hitler Gets More Power By New Oath

German Ministers Swear Support to 'Sole Head' of Reich State

Authority Absolute

Majority Decisions Suspended for 'Einstimmig' Vote of One Man

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 17—Further concentration of all government authority in Herr Adolf Hitler has been decided by the Third Reich's Cabinet in sanctioning a new oath which Reich Ministers must henceforth take.

The oath is a personal one of loyalty to Herr Hitler as the sole head of the German state. The oath will also be taken by members of state governments if they are not also the Reich's Ministers.

This concentration of governing power in one person and therefore of whole responsibility toward the people, is characteristic of the present state.

It was recently explained by Dr. Hans Heinrich Lammers, Secretary of State of the Reich's Chancellery, that whereas formerly the Reich's Führer and Chancellor only managed the affairs of the State, today he actually leads the State.

For this reason, Dr. Lammers stated the oaths must be taken to Der Führer himself, while all decisions of the Reich Government are not taken by a majority vote but are "einstimmig"—the vote of one man, Herr Hitler.

Reichsbishop Denies United German Church Abandons Christianity

BERLIN, Oct. 17 (AP)—In a straightforward address defending his administration, Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller warned yesterday that peace must return to the church and declared that German Christians do not want a change of faith.

He declared that National Socialism was dedicated to a policy of positive Christianity.

"It will not even consider assailing the inner life of the church—God's word," he said.

This has been the major point in the current Bavarian Protestant church revolt.

The Reichsbishop revived National Socialist talking-points of Marxism, Communism and foreign enmity, together with anti-Semitism, as apologetics for his régime. He attacked opposition charges that he had ousted 800 pastors, leaving them penniless and had used the pulpits for political propaganda.

"Each individual has freedom to say what is in his heart," said the Reichsbishop

He declared he had first debated for a long time whether the church should be free from the State, and added that with growing church unrest it became clear that the State had to step in, an action which was a development and natural outgrowth of National Socialism.

"We have no thought of abandoning the Gospel," he declared, branding as lies "anti-Nazi" reports abroad that National Socialism seeks to build a state church in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Big and Little Drop From Skies

Both Photos Keystone

Both Are Long-Distance Fliers

Croydon Recently Welcomed James Melrose (Inset) From Australia in His Light Machine Along With the Monster Fokker. The Former Made the Trip From Australia to England in Record Time, While the Latter Plies Between Amsterdam and Batavia—the Longest Regular Airplane Route.

Air Roads Lead to Melbourne As Starters Toe Line for Race

Australia-England Record Shows Long Flight May Be Cheap

Fliers of Eight Countries Ready—French Hope Ends in Mishap

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Descending recently on Croydon airport, unheralded and unexpected, a 20-year-old Australian airman, Mr. James Melrose, has been responsible for showing the British public that long-distance flying by private owners no longer needs months of arrangement and expense before it can be attempted.

Mr. Melrose had been flying for just 16 months. He was on his way to England to take part in the "MacRobertson" international air race to Melbourne. He made an arrangement regarding petrol and oil. He set off unobserved. He took only 10 one-pound notes in his wallet. And he broke the solo record by 11 hours by flying from Australia in 8 days and 9 hours.

His record cannot count officially—because other fliers have all been officially observed, making the flight a ceremonial occasion, thus causing a rule regarding "official" records. But Mr. Melrose's record is not expected to stand long. For after the Melbourne race British competitors are expected to race home, also "unofficially." Then records will go flying.

MILDENHALL AIRDROME, Eng., Oct. 17 (AP)—Twenty of the speediest flying machines in the world were checked in yesterday for the England to Australia air race, the 12,000-mile flight scheduled to begin Saturday morning.

Three of the new entries are Americans, Miss Jacqueline Cochran having joined Col. Roscoe Turner and Clyde Pangborn, and Jack Wright and John Polando.

Machines now here are from the following countries: England, eight; United States, three; Holland, two; New Zealand, two; Austria, two; New Guinea, one; Denmark, one; Irish Free State, one.

Crowds gathering here already have picked their favorites. They flocked to the field when Colonel Turner arrived in his big transport ship, dressed in a blue and khaki uniform with the initials R. T. on his cap.

"We were able to take on 950 gallons of gasoline," he said, "and we have a range of 1500 miles." It was disclosed he will take Mr. Reid Nichol, a radio operator, along as a third passenger.

The Irish Free State entry of Col. James C. Fitzmaurice also attracted much attention. Colonel Fitzmaurice said he can make 230 miles an hour, and he has a range of 3000 miles.

"Our first stop will be Baghdad," he said.

The Dutch entries arriving yesterday were looked upon as dark horses. One of them, the largest in the race, is the one in which Fräulein Thea Rasche, German sportswoman, will fly with two Dutch bankers.

Sole French Contestant Wrecks Gear in Take-Off

LE BOURGET, France, Oct. 17 (AP)—France's last hope in the London-to-Melbourne air race vanished today when Capt. Leon Challe wrecked the landing gear of his airplane trying to take off for Mildenhall airdrome, England.

He thereby lost a 250.000 franc prize which the Government had offered for any French ship competing in the race. There are no other French entries.

Disk Record of Flight To Australia Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

MANCHESTER, Eng. — A disk record of his experiences in the forthcoming London to Melbourne air race is planned by Capt. Neville Stack. His apparatus, specially designed for the requirements of aviators who desire to record their experiences on long-distance flights consists of an airplane model of the dictaphone. The pilot is able to fit it into the cockpit, and speak into the speaking tube as he would into a telephone.

Arrangements are being made to have relays of new records left for Captain Stack at each stopping point in the race, so that he will be able, if he wishes, to keep up a continuous running commentary on the trip.

Demand Is Made That U. S. Build More Dirigibles

Interest Is Revived—Lack of Proper Personnel Is Called Only Barrier

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Reëntry of the United States into the lighter-than-air field of transportation has almost overnight become a distinct possibility, as the result of a marked increase in support for this type of air transport here within recent weeks.

Hearings before the Federal Aviation Commission have brought out the fact that almost all agencies, both official and private, concerned with the development of aviation have come around to the view that further experimentation with the giants of the air of the Graf Zeppelin type is justifiable and desirable.

Backing the proposition heartily is the National Aeronautical Association. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is favorable. Mr. Ewing Y. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of Commerce in charge of aviation matters, is strongly impressed with the advantages to the United States of leadership in lighter-than-air commerce.

The Navy Department as a whole is skeptical and awaiting the results of further experiments with the Macon, but its bureau of aeronautics continues to be convinced of the military value of the air giants.

Say Trouble Is Personal

Real opposition is found only at the bureau of aeronautics of the Department of Commerce, where the feeling is strong that unless this country were willing to import experts in heavier-than-air navigation from Germany to handle airships, they should not be attempted due to the lack of experienced personnel. It is also felt at the bureau that the large sums of money necessary to build and operate an airship line could be spent to better advantage than in the development of private flying in the United States.

As the situation stands today the Federal Aviation Commission—now conducting a thorough investigation into all phases of aviation development in the United States—has before it recommendations for the immediate federal construction of two or three large airships. Adoption of these recommendations by the commission is considered highly probable. Although such action by the commission would have no mandatory effect, it would have powerful influence and probably would be followed.

The recommendations before the commission come from several sources and differ somewhat in detail. All agree, however, on the desirability of the construction of one or two ships of the Zeppelin type by the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio. It is also recommended by some to build a ship of the type designed by the Metal Clad Corporation of Detroit, Mich.

Private Ships Out of Question

Construction of such ships by private enterprise is admittedly out of the question. All plans presume government construction either out of PWA funds or a direct appropriation by Congress. It is also presumed that the Government would retain ownership, leasing the ships to some private corporation.

The Zeppelin type ships would cost about $5,000,000 each; the first $6,500,000 and a second $4,250,000. A third would further cut the average cost. A metal clad ship would cost about $2,750,000.

The major obstacle to the hopes of the airship industry continues to be tragic experience of the navy with both the Shenandoah and the Akron. When the U. S. S. Akron went down off Barnegat Light carrying with it all but three of its crew lighter-than-air prospects sunk to an almost hopeless low.

Since then there has been much improvement as the result of various investigations into this disaster. Without exception these investigations have cleared the ship itself of responsibility.

Relief Inquiry Looms to Halt Abuse Reports

New York City Plans Two Committees to Check Expenditures

Quick Action Planned

Year's Welfare Bill to Total $120,000,000; Rolls Face Scrutiny

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Sweeping mayoral and aldermanic investigations of unemployment relief expenditures in New York City loom here today, following persistent reports of widespread abuses in these disbursements.

This year city, state and federal grants for relief here will approximate $120,000,000, according to figures by Commissioner of Public Welfare William Hodson, and last week the unprecedented total of $37,000,000 was appropriated for the October and November costs.

Under Tammany rule it was charged that relief rolls were largely made up in the district political clubhouses on recommendation of the favored of the Wigwam. Under the Fusion administration of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia the record high costs of the work have again served to cause charges that more money was being spent than was absolutely required for the relief of destitution.

While no political charges are leveled against Fusion administration of relief, it has been charged many times—and what purported to be corrobating evidence had—that thousands of persons preferred to remain on the relief rolls to accepting employment.

LaGuardia Promises to Act

Mayor LaGuardia took cognizance of the situation this week in the promise to appoint "an impartial and nonpolitical" investigation by a committee to be named by civic organizations, but he was superseded in this late yesterday by the board of aldermen on motion of Mr. Bernard F. Deutsch, aldermanic president (Fusionist), when it voted an inquiry by a designated aldermanic committee with Mr. Deutsch as chairman and Alderman Timothy J. Sullivan, leader of the Tammany bloc which controls the board, as vice-chairman.

The resolution requests the board of estimate to make a reasonable appropriation to defray expenses of the inquiry at its meeting on Friday. The committee let it be known today that it would not wait for this appropriation, but would hold its first meeting tomorrow.

Mayor LaGuardia today continued to maintain his position that an investigation by outside agencies was the proper procedure, reiterating his determination to keep the inquiry free of politics. He backed up his welfare commissioner and corrected the "misconception" that relief was being administered by Mr. Hodson alone when he was "only one of a board of five, not one of whom voted for me."

Undeserving Weeded Out

Irregularities in the relief rolls were being weeded out as fast as they were discovered, the Mayor continued, recalling Commissioner Hodson's previous statement that 7500 cases were dropped in June, 6829 in July, 9784 in August, 8418 in September, and 2819 thus far this month.

"What I want is an investigation that will be absolutely free from political motive," Mayor LaGuardia said. "I have been working on it, and have before me now a list of organizations that I would like to have name one representative to the committee.

Mr. Hodson likewise voiced willingness to have "any fair and nonpartisan investigation."

"We have nothing to hide," he said. "We shall be glad to make available to any properly constituted investigating committee all the facts regarding administration of relief. We shall be glad to get from any investigating committee suggestions for improving our work and to take advantage of these suggestions."

Job Likened to Biggest Feats

He defied any private corporation in the country to show a lower administrative cost than that incurred in the handling of the city's relief problem which he described as "a job comparable to the Panama Canal and the Boulder Dam combined.'

"When you have 1,250,000 people on relief," he continued, "you constantly have a certain number of chiselers and racketeers. We try to keep these out by a continuous process of investigation.

"This is a human situation. The only answer to the relief program is jobs, and just as soon as we get sufficient industrial recovery so that men are put back to work, relief rolls will be cut down. I see no prospect of any substantial decrease in the amount necessary for relief in the near future."

Mr. Deutsch was vehemently in favor of the investigation by the lower legislative branch, declaring that his concern was not what effect such an investigation might have on the political fortunes of the LaGuardia administration but "the fact that thousands of deserving families are clamoring to get on the relief lists."

"As chairman of the committee I will see to it that the inquiry is thoroughly non-political," he continued.

Parole Abuses Show Need of Prevention

Failure of Parole and Probation, in Many Instances, Opens Other Avenues Not Only for Rehabilitation of Criminals, But to Stop Holes in Social Structure Through Which Causes of Crime Flow.

Social Workers and Children's Courts Play Prominent Parts in This

Three challenging facts—the increase of crime, the futile expenditure of billions, and the growing opinion that something must be done to prevent the causes of crime—led THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to survey these conditions in the United States, Canada and Europe. The thirteenth of 18 articles follows.*

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A new drive against crime, designed to prevent the first offense instead of waiting until the second or later offense has cost the state millions of dollars for prisons, reformatories, criminal courts and so on, is under way. It draws strength from the growing conviction among social workers, prison wardens and other authorities that present methods come into operation too late.

Even parole, in which high hopes were placed because it shortens prison terms and encourages "good behavior," is admitted by many experts to be used by many criminals as a convenience. Many criminals abuse the institutions set up by society to reform them. For this reason the new emphasis is upon preventing the formation of criminal motives in the first place.

Mr. Hinton G. Clabaugh, former chairman of the Illinois pardon and parole boards, goes so far as to say that "probation and parole are the two outstanding and most valuable assets of the criminal, especially the gangster and the professional."

It is a paradox of terms becoming more apparent that "crime prevention" in the past has been applied to activities coming into operation only after crime has been committed. Even juvenile courts, designed to protect child offenders from the worst effects of associating with criminals and being treated as criminals, step in after the damage is done in too many cases, according to Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, director of the Massachusetts Child Council and former Commissioner of Probation in that State.

On the scale of crime's development, there occur three distinct periods. One is before the first offense. It is here that social workers see the greatest opportunity for preventing the development of criminal motives and acts, especially among young people. The second period is before the first arrest, and may include many offenses which were not detected. The third period is after the first arrest.

Work specifically designed to prevent the first offense is generally admitted to be at its beginning. Society has waited in most cases for some criminal act to be committed before so-called preventive measures come into play.

The result has been to handicap preventive effort. It is pointed out by authorities who note that reformatories do not reform except in a small percentage of cases, that penitentiaries do not make for penitents, and that schools of correction too often become schools of crime.

One of the chief reasons advanced to explain society's tardiness in dealing with incipient offenders is the difficulty of detecting criminal tendencies before they produce a violent act. Prevention of the first offense demands a degree of insight and wisdom on the part of individuals, families, communities and society in general that is not found realized often enough, declare those closest to the problem.

Until the basic economic, social and political causes of crime have been measurably reduced, the question of prevention therefore demands consideration of ways to keep offenders from repeating. This attitude toward those convicted has largely supplanted the ancient creed of vindictive punishment.

Some observers ask whether the pendulum has not swung too far, so that prisons are becomnig almost country clubs with too much luxury in some instances. Sports, radio, movies, as well as food and a bed, have led to the belief that some prefer to be

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 14
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 12 and 13

Features

Weather 2
Radio Time Table 2
Events Tonight 2
The Home Forum 9
"Rejoicing the heart"
[With Spanish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods ... 10
Daily Features 15
Editorials 16

Things Present

A Monitor writer comes back from New Orleans with a new and thought-provoking analysis of Huey Long. You will find it in the Wide Horizon on the Editorial Page.

The Weekly Magazine Section has something for everyone. For the student of international affairs there is—to mention only one—"Switzerland's Place in the World," by William R. Rippard; for the theatergoer there is "The Triple Life of Helen Hayes," by Julia Chandler; for the reader who likes his fun, there is "It's Tough to Be Tall!" by Rhys G. Thackwell; the humanitarian will enjoy "Crime—Aftermath of War," by An Old Soldier, and "Let's Look Over the Fence," by Erwin D. Canham.

If the organization isn't getting enough of the right kind of publicity, perhaps the chairman had better read today's installment in the "Handling Publicity for Clubs" series, on the Women's Activities Page.

Today's article in the "Moments Musical" series deals with César Franck. Daily Features Page.

The student of Spanish will enjoy comparing the article and translation on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page, the next article in the "Preventing the Cause of Crime" series, and a collection of the best Cartoons of the Week.

Sprague Fires at Shorter Week Politics Reach Promising Stage Strike Is Down to Frozen Fish

(Continued from Page 1)

pointed Mr. Bacon, to that strip of road the fame of which has reached across the ocean, to that seemingly "fool proof" highway. Even there accidents occur, said Mr. Bacon looking at the records. Making the public safe for the roads, is the challenge stated the New England Regional Planning Board, which accords closely with plans to educate the motorist.

* * *

The Feud Goes On

During the years Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon was in the Senate and president of that body, he incurred the enmity of organized labor, a ruthless, merciless enmity that has dogged him for the last four years. During his campaign for Governor on the Republican ticket, Mr. Bacon has struggled against this opposition, has reviewed his labor record, interpreted it himself, has stressed unemployment insurance, work and wages.

But labor is Republican to the extent of having the qualities of the elephant. It does not forget.

Yesterday Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, spearhead of the Labor-Bacon feud, arrived at his 11 Beacon Street office after attending the American Federation of Labor annual convention in San Francisco. His first acts were to read Mr. Bacon's speech, to issue a statement, to circulate additional pamphlets recapitulating labor's interpretation of the Bacon record.

Louder sounded the vendetta in the statement: "About all that is needed to make his governorship campaign complete is to have Gaspar Bacon try to get the Communist vote by waving the red flag.

"Checking his votes in the Senate with his campaign orations, one is immediately reminded of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. But of one thing the wage earner may be sure, Mr. Bacon will resume his old nature once the campaign is over."

* * *

Not Cheap

History recounts a brave struggle of men to vote, a struggle costly in money, lives, governments. Yet in Democratic countries men and women frequently waive their right to vote as if it had been lightly purchased. Many, for instance, will find they cannot vote in the coming Nov. 6 election because they took no heed about registering.

Hence, notices are being issued by state officials reminding voters that today is the last day to register, that failing to register will mean inability to vote. Registration in Boston to date is at a peak, with 315,000 registered, contrasted with 1932, when the high tide of political interest carried 304,066 voters to the registration booths.

Strike

Home from the Sea

Yesterday the employers in the fish strike gloated over developments favorable to them. Today it was the turn of the Sea Food Workers' Union to gloat. Chirped the strike leaders today:

"The dealers have no further supply of fresh fish, from now on they must draw on their stock of frozen fish for distribution to local markets." Strikers admitted the dealers may for a while garner rich profits from high prices for fish bought in an abundant and cheap market.

Then the deluge, predicted the strikers, who believe local epicures used to only fresh fish will "crack down" on frozen fish diet, will refuse to pay fancy prices.

Retaliated the employers: "The union leaders forget that fresh fish can be, are being trucked over the roads from Canada."

The strikers cross-countered, alleged that fish transported so far, after a tariff has been paid on them, cannot be sold at salable prices.

In the meantime strike leaders claimed practical cessation of the fishing industry, only three ships remained to be tied up, sea gulls whirled in puzzled arcs above sedentary vessels.

Highways

Expenditures and Waste

To operate its state government, Massachusetts this year appropriated about $57,000,000; in order to pay for fatal motor accidents, the Bay State will this year pay $40,000,000.

That it costs almost as much to pick up the pieces resulting from recklessness, incompetent driving as it does to run the government, the Traffic Enforcement Research Bureau showed to be true at a conference yesterday.

Objective of the meeting was the perennial one: "How can the highway be made safe for motorists, for pedestrians?" Final conclusion emerged in the form of a motto—"You can't hit me, if I'm not there."

Advocated also was the presence of more state troopers on the highways, one possibly at every major hazard. "Prohibitive because of taxation" would be the answer to this proposal, according to the bureau; but other losses resulting from accidents would finance these highway police.

"Big I" attitude was called fruitful cause of accidents—the conviction that accidents happen to "other people" but "I" can drive so brilliantly nothing untoward will occur. For each driver to appoint himself traffic officer of his own driving would largely solve the situation that caused 29,900 deaths from motor accidents in the United States last year, 850,000 injuries in the same time and 262,270 injuries to pedestrians in additional accidents.

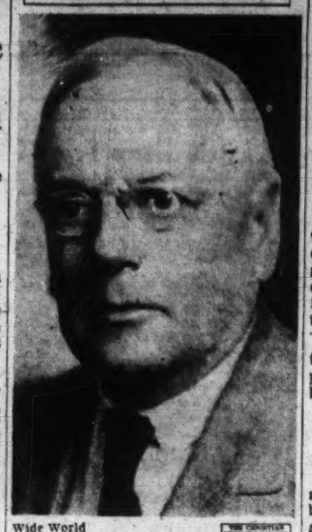
Education

A Newcomer

A half century ago Thomas Edison invented the electric lamp, placed in the discard candles and oil lamps. Started was a great industry based on a new use for that "laboratory toy," electricity. Electrical engineering unfolded. Today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a new branch of that science had its inception. Its name—Illuminating Engineering.

Prof. Parry H. Moon, distinguished contributor to new lighting methods—gaseous-conduction lamps, highway lighting, built-in lighting systems for interior—takes charge four years, be the first of its kind in ments of engineering, architcture,

Hits 30-Hour Week



Wide World

Dr. Oliver M. W. Sprague

Former Member of the Group of Advisers to Roosevelt

business, he announced. It will take four years be the first of its kind in America. Specialization during the third and fourth years will stimulate experimental work in planning practical electrical equipment for buildings.

State House

Drilling for Facts

Under way today is a state-wide inquiry into the "why" of discrepancies in gasoline prices. Dapper, efficient Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner entertained complaint of the Framingham Chamber of Commerce that a 3-cent spread exists between retail "gas" price in Framingham and near-by localities.

Launching his investigation, the Attorney-General discharged these observations: "Automobile owners appear to be the most oppressed class in the State as far as taxation goes. . . . I will ask chambers of commerce throughout the State to supply me with facts about the price of gasoline within their boundaries."

Abolition Is Urged For Tunnel Tolls

Abolition of tolls in the East Boston traffic tunnel was recommended yesterday by those who believe its upkeep should be met by the gasoline tax.

How to make the tunnel pay was the nub of the issue which occupied legislators, chamber of commerce officials in a public hearing at Boston City Hall yesterday.

Recommendations ranged all the way from retaining the present 25-cent toll rate to compromise suggestions whereby each car would be charged 10 cents and each passenger 5 cents for passage through the tunnel.

Brockton Holdup

Finger of Suspicion

An alert gasoline station attendant took down the registration number of an automobile recently—started a chain of events which gathered Bruno Hauptmann in the clutches of the law. It made the nation conscious of registration number values. Yesterday three men brandished guns in the treasurer's office, Brockton City Hall, escaped with a $12,000 pay roll.

Today police believe they know the leader. While squad cars of Boston's flying squadron tore through Hub streets yesterday vainly trying to overtake a sedan car reported careening through traffic at times 80 miles an hour, a clear-thinking truck driver noted the registration. A phone call to the registry of motor vehicles; information the car belonged to wife of Michael D. Geagan, Dorchester; a search through rogue's gallery; result—Police are looking for Geagan.

Peace Supporters Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 17—The Western New York Association of Congregational Christian Churches and Ministers is on record as favoring cleaner motion pictures, elimination of war and temperance education for young people. Its forty-third annual meeting has just ended at Niagara Falls.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News..	NBC dance music.	Yankee Singers.....	Adventure sketch..
5:15	"Skipper Jim".....	Tom Mix; sketch..	Pirate story.....	"Skippy" sketch..
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	NBC vocalist.....	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart".....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Stamp Club.....	Adventure sketch..	CBS vocal trio.....
6:00	"Air Adventures".....	Evening Tattler:	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Music; speaker.....	sketches; music..	Music; sketch.....	"Bobby Benson"....
6:30	News; features.....	Features; news....	Political speakers.	"The Shadow,"....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor....	Ten Troubadours..	network sketch...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	Salute program....	"Myrt and Marge"	News service.....
7:15	Plantation Echoes....	Gene and Glenn..	"Just Plain Bill"..	Political talk .....
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch .	Popular vocal	Bede Best	Golf lesson.....
7:45	Dangerous Paradise..	Political speakers..	Beake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	"Execution Alley,"	Mary Pickford and	Popular vocal.....	ERA Civic Orches-
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	stock company...	Edwin C. Hill.....	tra concert.....
8:30	Don Humbert; strings.	Popular soloists &	Everett Marshall;	Master of Mystery.
8:45	Minstrel program.....	orchestra	soloist; orchestra.	dramatic sketch..
9:00	"20,000 Years in Sing	Town Hall To-	Nino Martini;	German Educat'n'l
9:15	Sing" sketch.....	night: Fred Allen;	chorus; orchestra	Society chorus....
9:30	John McCormack,	soloists; players	"Adventures of	Local dance music.
9:45	Irish tenor.....	and orchestra ...	Gracie"; orch. ...	News Service.....
10:00	Dennis King; orch....	Guy Lombardo's	Relay to and from	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Madame Sylvia.....	Orch.; Pat Barnes	Little America....	his orchestra.....
10:30	Sammy Liner and his	Floyd Gibbons.....	Talk; dance music.	Soloists; chorus;
10:45	orchestra	Hawaiian Orch.....	Musical Rhymes....	concert orchestra
11:00	Reports; speaker	Forecasts; events.	News Service.....	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	Local dance music....	Voice of Romance.	Local dance music.	Loma Orchestra..
11:30	"Dead Men Prowl,"	Jolly Coburn and	"Regional Tariffs"	Local dance music.
11:45	dramatic sketch.....	his orchestra.....	CBS dance music .	Sign off.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:30 WEEI, Mildred Dilling, NBC harp soloist.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, Pedro Via and his tango orchestra.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "Stones of History," dramatic sketch.
3:00 WAAB, "Classical Album"; half hour of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; concert orchestra.
3:30 WHDH, American Broadcasting System presents "Today's Winners."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Little Women," sketch based on Louisa May Alcott book.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Gems of Melody"; narrator; chorus; concert orchestra
8:00 WEEI, Vallee Variety Hour: Chic Endor and Charles Farrell, comedians; Lou Holtz; Connecticut Yankees.
8:30 WNAC, Forum: talk, Mr. Colby C. Chester, president of General Foods; Edwin C. Hill; Fulton Oursler; soloist; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, "Melodies Romantique"; Charles Sears, tenor; Ruth Lyon, soprano.
9:00 WBZ, "Death Valley Days," dramatic sketch of the old West.
9:00 WEEI, Captain Henry's Show Boat: soloists; skit; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Walter O'Keefe; Annette Hanshaw; Casa Loma Orchestra; Ted Husing.
9:30 WBZ, "Musical Keys"; narrator; organist; pianist; mixed octet.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, NBC Artists' Revue: vocal soloists; instrumental specialties.
10:00 WEEI, Paul Whiteman's Music Hall: tabloid version of "Good News," with Zelma O'Neal; regular soloists.
10:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: soloists; sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, "Economics in a Changing Social Order"; "Industrial Monopoly," Prof. A. A. Berle Jr., Columbia University.
10:45 WAAB, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"MEN IN WHITE" (Majestic). Pulitzer prize play. Presented by The Group Theatre. 8:30.

"AH, WILDERNESS!" (Plymouth). The Theatre Guild presents George M. Cohan in this Eugene O'Neill comedy. 8:10.

"AMERICA SINGS" (Shubert). Stephen Foster's life and songs are the basis of this new musical romance. Paul Haakon, the dancer who appeared in "Anina" in the Spring, is featured. Jules Bledsoe, Ilomay Bailey and Lee Sims, also in cast. 8:30.

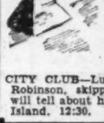
Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," with Pauline Lord, W. C. Fields and Zasu Pitts. Sid Gary, star of stage revue. Elida ballet and Sevitzky's orchestra. 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:38, 7:30, 10:25.

FENWAY, PARAMOUNT AND SCOLLAY—"The Lemon Drop Kid," Lee Tracy, Helen Mack and Baby LeRoy in a Damon Runyon story. Fenway at 1:39, 4:23, 6:47, 9:11. Paramount at 9, 11:12 a. m., 1:36, 4, 6:24, 8:48. Scollay at 12:15, 3:24, 6:33, 9:42. Second feature at Fenway and Paramount, "A Lost Lady." Vaudeville at Scollay.

FINE ARTS—Final showings of "The Blue Light"—in which the beauty of Dolomite scenery and legend has been caught. "The Grasshopper and the Ants," colored cartoon, and three educational features. 1:10, 3:25, 5:40, 7:55, 10.

BOSTON—Janet Gaynor in "Servants' Entrance," with Lew Ayres, Ned Sparks and Walter Connolly. Vaudeville, 10:18 a. m., 1:21, 4:16, 7:21, 10:26.



EXETER — "The Cat's Paw," with Harold Lloyd. 3:05, 6:05, 9. Also Edgar Kennedy in "King Kelly of the U. S. A."

KEITH'S — Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dance in refreshing style through "The Gay Divorcee," with Edward Everett Horton producing an accompaniment of laughs. 10:27 a. m., 12:40, 2:53, 5:06, 7:19, 9:29.

ORPHEUM—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," with Norma Shearer, Fredric March and Charles Laughton. Vaudeville. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

MODERN—"Belle of the Nineties," with Mae West. 9:15, 11:40 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40. Also Guy Kibbee in "Big Hearted Herbert."

STATE—George Arliss in "The Last Gentleman." Also comedy, "That's Gratitude." 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55.

UPTOWN—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 3:04, 6:29, 9:55. And Marlene Dietrich in "The Scarlet Empress."

TREMONT—"Murder in Trinidad." "Mary Stevens, M. D." and various shorts. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Willie Whopper cartoon; Eddie Nugent comedy: "Let's Have Adventure"; other shorts and news reels. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

SCOLLAY—Damon Runyon's "The Lemon Drop Kid," and vaudeville. 12:15, 3:24, 6:33, 9:42.

Other Events

BOSTON TEACHERS' CLUB—Open house and musicale in Ford Hall. 8:15.

WRITERS' SEMINAR — First meeting of conference group led by Edwin Powe Guy, of the editorial department of Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. A University Extension Course. Students will submit manuscripts for constructive criticism. Room 9, Sever Hall, Harvard University. 7:30.

BOSTON FOOD FAIR—Open daily, 1 to 5:30 and 6:30 to 10. Mechanics Building.

Tomorrow

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM — Albion Metcalf, pianist. 2:45.

New Movie Programs

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Kansas City Princess," and "Our Daily Bread."

FINE ARTS—"Adieu les beaux jours." Brigitte Helm in French musical romance taken in the Pyrenees, Seville, Biarritz, Paris and Madrid.

EXETER—Jean Harlow in "The Girl from Missouri," and Stuart Erwin in "Bachelor Bait."

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lecture. "The Living Pageant of the Nile." 9:30 a. m.

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Flowers in Design," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

CITY CLUB—Luncheon to William Albert Robinson, skipper of the "Svaap," who will tell about his experiences on Galapagos Island. 12:30.

U. S. Allots $2,838,700 For Non-Federal Projects

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Public Works Administrator Harold L. Ickes yesterday announced loan and grant allotments totaling $2,838,700 for 31 non-federal projects.

Projects approved include: Connecticut: Newtown, roadway, loan and grant of $94,500; East Haven, roadway, grant of $23,200.

He's Glad to Get Away From Whiners, Crooners, Jazz, Human Phonographs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERFORD, Maine, Oct. 17—Frank Sanford, painter, to ward off the questions of boys and others, has this notice on the door of his cabin:

1. I built this cabin myself with a little help.
2. Yes. I own the land on which it stands and all along the shore and as far down as the center of the earth.
3. No. I don't live here in the winter.
4. Why? Because I have to earn money teaching school.
5. What do I teach? Manual training and drawing.
6. No. I won't tell you what my salary is.
7. Yes. I like it or I wouldn't do it.
8. No. I am not married.
9. Why? Well, that's my secret.
10. No. I am not lonesome. Early in life I learned to get along with my own society.
11. No. I don't mind the silence. In fact, I am glad to get away from railroads, buses, trolleys, cars, trucks, whiners, crooners, jazz, loudspeakers, and human phonographs.
12. No. I am not afraid nights. I cannot seem to generate any fear of chipmunks, squirrels, skunks, and such little animals.
13. Why don't I keep a gun? Well, I don't need one, and I detest killing.
14. Why don't I keep a dog? Because a dog is a nuisance in camp and drives away much more interesting creatures.

Some 200 boys in neighboring camps were his pals in the summer season.

Celebrated Maine Oak Bows Its Lordly Head

BANGOR, Maine, Oct. 17—Maine's most celebrated tree—the Victorian Oak at 208 Essex Street—was chopped down this week. The history of this tree has often been printed. When the late Hannibal Hamlin of Bangor was minister to Spain he was presented to Queen Victoria, who gave him two English acorns.

Returning to Bangor, he planted one in front of his own residence. The other he gave to his friend, Hooper Chase, who planted it on the lawn of his home at the corner of Essex and Garland Streets. It grew and flourished through the years.

Semiannual Inspection For Autos Win Approval

More susceptible to corection than the human element is the automobile equipment, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles, proposes to handle the mechanical issue. Massachusetts now has an annual inspection law that the registrar would expand to semi-annual inspections.

His proposal was applauded at a public hearing today. The registrar calls inspections a tremendous economic saving, promising lower insurance rates by reducing accidents. It's a case, he believes, of contributing pennies to save dollars.

Three Cutters Launched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Built at an aggregate cost of $750,000 for the United States Coast Guard, three 110-foot harbor cutters were launched at the Charleston Navy Yard, the first craft to be built there in years. The boats were built in dry docks, so "launching" meant, in effect, "floating." Sea water, taken from the five oceans, in which the coast guard patrols, was used for christening.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness; somewhat colder Thursday night; gentle to moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by rain late tonight or Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds, becoming fresh southwest over the north portion, and gentle variable, becoming moderate southwest and west over the south portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Thursday, probably with rain over the north portion tonight or Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	50	New Orleans.	72	84
Bermuda	70	76	New York ..	52	64
Chicago	60	76	Norfolk, Va..	60	74
Denver	44	46	Philadelphia.	52	68
Helena, Mont.	30	36	St. Louis ..	66	80
Jacksonville..	66	76	St. Paul ..	46	76
Kansas City..	54	80	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles.	58	68	Washington..	58	76
Miami, Fla...	80	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Oct. 17.
B—Maximum, Oct. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 6:16 p. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 6:58 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:31 p. m.

Canning Season Delays Communist Candidate

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17 (AP)—The fall canning season has done more than keep Mrs. Elba K. Chase of Washington, N. H., busy over the cook stove and jars. It delayed opening of her campaign for Governor on the state Communistic ticket.

Widowed mother of five children, Mrs. Chase said she felt she must provide for her family during the winter months before she could take the stump. But now her canning is practically completed and she said she is prepared to start campaign speaking.

Concord Borrows at Low Rate

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17 (AP)—The City of Concord yesterday borrowed $100,000 in anticipation of taxes at one-half of 1 per cent interest, the lowest interest rate in its history. The successful bidder for the loan was Bond & Goodwin of Boston.

THE COLLINGWOOD
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone
Single from $2 Double from $3
45 WEST 35TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins NOV. 10

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR MEN

Good bye discomfort

Funny, the way uncomfortable shoes spoil your stride. And silly to let it happen. Wright Arch Preservers are scientifically designed to give foot comfort and correct posture. They're smart-looking, too. Drop in and see the new models. We'll be glad to explain the four patented features.

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes are expertly fitted by Arch Preserver Institute graduates.

GRAHAM'S
280 Washington St., Boston

The National Rockland Bank of Boston
Capital - - - $1,500,000
Surplus - - - $2,500,000
BOSTON OFFICE
30 Congress Street
ROXBURY OFFICE
2343 Washington Street

A NEW GOLD RUSH

A NEW GOLD RUSH is sweeping the country, not in Canyons or Gulches, but in old Bureau Drawers.

When President Roosevelt, with a stroke of his pen, increased the price of gold, it started millions of people searching in odd corners, old bureaus, chests and closets for gold, old gold (that is, bits of out of date jewelry, dental gold and old watches). *Today these are worth more than they have been for two generations.*

REAGAN, KIPP COMPANY
CASH BUYERS OF OLD GOLD FOR OVER 20 YEARS AT 162 TREMONT STREET, *Next to Keith's Theatre*, BOSTON
Licensed by The Government to Buy Your Gold and Silver

Filene's
BOSTON
Do the 10 tender spots of your fur coat need these repairs?

1. Tears and worn spots under the arms.
2. Reverse edges become worn and shabby.
3. Elbows worn or torn and shabby.
4. Button loops become worn after a hard winter.
5. How's the lining of YOUR COAT?
6. The bottom of a coat takes a lot of punishment.
7. The front edges worn? We can fix them easily.
8. Metal bracelets and watch straps and soft fur are a bad combination for the fur! Filene's can repair them like new inexpensively.
9. Does your coat need new buttons?
10. Your hat may have rubbed the fur off your collar.

WAGNER SIGNS
Est. 1901
4 ST. BOTOLPH ST., BOSTON
KENmore 6423
No order too small—
None too large
for our consideration
Prompt and efficient service

DISCRIMINATING matron and fastidious miss alike find that we can give them comfort and that "carefully groomed," slender effect with
IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS"
Ivy Corsets
IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston
51 Temple Place—BOSTON
8 Church Street—WELLESLEY
88 Pratt Street—HARTFORD

EXHIBITION of MARINE PAINTINGS by Frederick J. Waugh, N. A.
Robert C. Vose Galleries
559 Boylston St. Boston

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Flowers for Remembrance
We Guarantee Delivery in Perfect Condition
By WIRE *If Friends Are Far Away*
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Coats
Tailored to individual measures from sturdy Scotch Tweeds of character and distinction.
$65 and up
Capes from $38.50 . . . Suits from $85
Finer Garments of This Type Cannot Be Purchased
Romanes and Paterson
—KENMORE 2147—
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . In Copley Square

SPECIAL!

$1.95
Genuine Pigrain Gloves
Made in the New Fall Shades.
Browns—Greys—Tans
$1.39
BUTTON AND SLIP-ON STYLE
LAMPSON'S
224 Massachusetts Ave.—659 Washington St.—285 Washington St., BOSTON

Furs for Football Fans
Wrap yourself in great-collared coats that raise warm barriers against grandstand blasts; wear swagger, expansive furs if you'd wave the pennant of true sports chic
Otto J. Piehler Furs Ltd.
363 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

Hard to Believe but its true!

Fortissimo Playing 14% Faster
THE NEW STEINWAY with ACCELERATED ACTION
Pianissimo playing 6% faster on the new Steinway with Accelerated Action
Absolutely nothing like it in the whole world of music! Said *Paderewski* when he played the new Steinway with Accelerated Action: "I gladly congratulate Steinway & Sons upon their new, and wonderful achievement!" Musicians everywhere are enthusiastic about its sensitivity, its amazing response to the most delicate touch—its rare tone! Costs Steinway more to make, but costs you not a dollar extra! Don't let another day go by without coming in! See and hear this piano that is making piano history!
You may have the New Steinway Grand with accelerated action for as little as $1225.
M. Steinert & Sons
THE HOME OF THE STEINWAY
Hancock 1900 162 Boylston St., Boston
Branches in Worcester and Springfield

Spiritual Culture for Russia Forecast by Moscow Professor In Talk to Boston Students

Hecker Contradicts Picture of Country Irretreviably Against Religion—Explains Sharp Break From Era of 'Materialistic Worship'

A deeper spiritual vision than the repudiated ritualism of a dominating Russian Orthodox Church is emerging today in the Soviet Republic, Dr. Julius Hecker, professor of philosophy at the Academy of Moscow, told Boston University students yesterday at their weekly open forum. As a Russian, he speaks to contradict the picture of Russia as a perpetually irreligious country.

"There have been excitement and indignation over the hostility of Communism toward religion," he said, "but little effort has been made to inquire into the reasons for such an attitude.

"Gone forever is the God which an ignorant primitive people had foisted upon them unsuspectingly. Soviet Russia never has sanctioned and never will sanction a priestly reign of fear for an anthropomorphic materialistic God. The peasant masses belonged formerly to the Greek Orthodox Church, a Byzantine form of Christianity holding both the people and the state in its tyrannical grasp. Its depressing dictatorship played on superstition, bred ignorance, inspired awe and fear. Scarcely an act in daily life went by undictated. Crops were sown by church calendar; children were taught to be ignorant; during hard times ritualistic blessings of the church could be obtained only at a price.

"The methods which had to be taken to loose these bonds and free the people from a worship materialistic in every detail were necessarily harsh. Ignorance of Deity was so rampant that pictures of God were drawn on farmhouse walls, statues were molded—set upon altars. God to them was a superhuman, manlike creature. They argued about what he ate, where he slept, whether or not he wore shoes."

Returned to United States

Of deep interest to B. U. students was Professor Hecker's story telling how the peasants first reacted to modern farm machinery, the "missionaries of advanced civilization."

"Progress is slow," he said, "because what Communism is trying to do is to graft civilization on an unbelievably primitive people. To illustrate, a young school-teacher obtained an incubator from the Government. His class was told that no longer would setting hens be necessary for the production of chicks from eggs. 'This box will hatch them without a hen.'

"Unbelieving, the peasants reasoned that if God had decreed hens were necessary for the process when they really were not, then God wasn't to be relied upon. Three weeks slowly passed while the news of the experiment spread throughout the villages in the region. It was a miracle in their eyes when 500 chicks finally burst their shells. The peasants went to their homes, burned icons of their own accord, destroyed statuettes. 'We can get along without God,' they said, and when priests remonstrated they were attacked. Parades and celebrations occurred and the Communist anti-religious movement began with fervor."

Dr. Hecker was asked to start a course in Moscow last spring on Anglo-American culture and civilization. He was born in Riga, Russia; brought up in America; received his Ph. D. at Columbia; and for the past 15 years has been a leader in Soviet education. Pointing out to authorities that 15 years' absence from America would not allow him to give an up-to-date picture of conditions there, he applied for a leave of absence for a tour of study and lectures. "There will no doubt be many questions asked about religion," he told them and "I shall attempt to answer honestly." The trip was approved without opposition from either faculty or Government.

"Communism coming into power chose to draw the people together in common interests to farm and live according to modern ideas. The leaders rejected the ultimatum of turning over small farm lands to large owners capable of spending money for modern farming experiments and instead decided to educate all farmers in new methods, using force if necessary. In America I see the benefits all go to the large farmer. The small farmer using hand methods is rapidly losing his land to the machine farmer. The reason for this is excessive interest charges. In Russia there is the rule of the proletariat in which people live on brains and their hands rather than on unearned profits from land or capital investments."

Outlines Educational Plan

Using excellent English with only a slight accent, Dr. Hecker explained the details of a new 10-year education plan in which all children will be given education equivalent to grammar and high school. Emphasis will be placed upon social and natural sciences. "These schools will save the day for religion, I believe. There are still many independent churches in Russia, Bibles are not banned as has been reported, children are not taught there is no God, and Bible stories are interwoven with classroom instruction in lower schools. The standards are necessarily higher than they were in the old church—healthier for body and soul. Adjustment of course is painful.

"But religion will not be wiped out by any means. Thinking Russians are working over the problem. They have succeeded in emancipating the peasants from the dominance of the old Russian Church and they have ended the reign of fear. Those entering into church work today are naturally the strongest type of men able to stand much abuse and stand up for what they feel is right. Is religion and worship natural and normal in life, a quality of the spirit, or is it a set of rules and concepts to be handed down arbitrarily from generation to generation? What chance would the old Puritan church have of surviving in America today?

"The older generation of educated Russians still worship in their own way. The younger people are building up a new 'spiritual culture' to take the place of the old Orthodox church. It is not materialism at all in the old mechanistic sense, but seems metaphysical in aspect, combining with advances made by modern (natural) sciences."

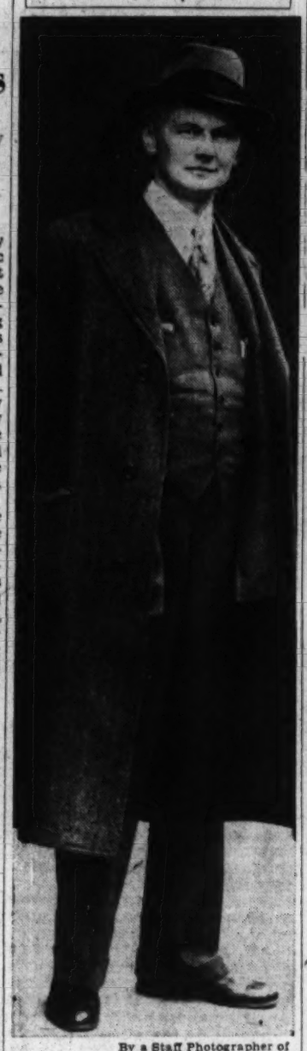
Middle Ground Approached

Concerning the new form of "spiritual culture," its foundations and trends, Dr. Hecker is vague. He bases his conclusions on observations which indicate the young Soviets are rejecting both the existing religious teachings and the overdone anti-religious propaganda. There seems to be little persecution of those having religious tendencies, he asserts. "Red professors can talk and condemn to their hearts content, but it doesn't do any good. Sounds just like party talk between Democrats and Republicans just before election time. It has just about as much effect.

"I was asked at an examination recently what I thought concerning the relative merits of the books of Numbers and John. I replied that Numbers seemed of little use to us today, while John contained highly spiritual values. A companion of mine wrote he considered both as the handwriting of God. I passed—he failed.

"We seek to 'prove all things, hold fast that which is good.' As I compare conditions in America with growth manifest in Soviet Russia today, I thinks ours will be the healthier civilization in the future."

Russian Explainer



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Julius Hecker
Professor of Philosophy at Academy of Moscow

Island Offered to Bowdoin College As Station for Study of Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Sept. 17—Bowdoin College has received an offer of an island in the Bay of Fundy, to use for a biological research station.

The offer is made by Mr. John Stirling Rockefeller, owner of Kent's Island, known as a bird sanctuary. If accepted by the college, it would be a valuable training ground for undergraduates and members of the faculty alike, who are interested in the study of birds.

This summer four Bowdoin undergraduates have been living on the island, conducting studies of several species of birds, and have banded more than 4000 birds for the United States Biological Survey.

Kent's Island is situated in the middle of the Bay of Fundy, as near the Nova Scotia shore as it is to the New Burnswick coast. It is two miles long and, at its narrowest point, is 100 yards across, although at one place its width is nearly a mile. One end of the island is covered with virgin timber and the other with blue flag swamps and open fields in which the Herring gulls nest in the thousands.

The boys have lived in a small three-room cottage, built by Mr. Rockefeller for the wardens who have been stationed on the island the year-around until the students came. The boys got their mail and supplies, at a small fishing island, Wheat Head, braving the waters of the bay about once a week.

The boys, who have captured and banded almost 4000 birds of about 20 species, have not lolled away the summer. Some of the birds were attracted within range by spending nights in the middle of the tidal flats with a weak construction lantern. Attracted by lights the birds would fly into the lantern, drop to the ground and would then be banded and released to continue their journey to their wintering grounds, which in some cases are in the middle and southern portion of South America.

Most of the banding has been done under the direction of Mr. F. Burton Whitman, who has also made a study of the distribution of birds on Three Islands.

Education Talks In Massachusetts Sponsored by N.E.A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Mr. Chester D. Stiles, superintendent of the Westfield public schools and a past president of the Massachusetts State Superintendents' Association, has been appointed to direct in this State the nation-wide series of radio educational talks planned by the National Education Association.

It is the idea of the N. E. A. to awaken the interest of people who have shown apathy toward general educational programs; not to antagonize the taxpayer, but to awaken general enthusiasm for the whole educational problem. It is hoped by the radiocasts arranged to show the numerous changes which have taken place within the past few years concerning which the general public is not widely informed.

Mr. Stiles pointed out that today a number of the superintendents' organizations in various sections of this State have been assigned specific studies by the State Department of Education. It is expected that some of the information gleaned from these sectional groups will be used as material for the radiocasts planned.

Aid Without Burden, New Hampshire Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Approximately 2000 rural relief and near-relief families in New Hampshire may be helped in establishing themesives on a subsistence basis without any financial burden, if the plan outlined by Director John C. Kendall of the state extension service is carried out.

The plan is referred to as "The New Hampshire Plan" and it will not distinguish between relief cases and cases in which the family is just getting by. The various communities would be asked to supply, if possible, "culled cows" or other livestock and the individual assisted would not be placed in a position where borrowed money would further burden him.

Two temporary rehabilitation agents would be appointed in each county with one specializing on agriculture and the other on the establishment and maintenance of the home.

James J. Phelan

James J. Phelan, who passed on at his home in Brighton last night, was for 37 years a leading Boston investment banker; trustee of Notre Dame University; commander of the American branch of the Knights of Malta; philanthropist; leader in civic, social and business life.

Educated in the public schools of Boston and building for himself a national reputation as an investment banker, he was awarded an LL. D. degree by Boston College in 1925. During the war he served on many emergency relief and conservation boards, on committees for the relief of fire and earthquake victims. He was chairman of the Massachusetts Unemployment Relief Committee in 1931; former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; a partner of the banking firm of Hornblower & Weeks, State Emergency Fuel Administrator in 1922-23, a member of the Boston Stock Exchange for 37 years.

As State Fuel Administrator, Mr. Phelan aggressively battled hoarders and profiteers. He was frequently in the news because of untiring rough and tumbles with those who would slow up or stop the smooth functioning of railroad coal deliveries. During the past year he had taken active interest in the American Liberty League, an organization of Democrats and Republicans endeavoring to preserve constitutional rights of citizens against alleged encroachments of the present Administration.

Pennsylvania Railroad

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Net income of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the eight months ended Aug. 31 totaled $11,023,185 after taxes and charges, equal to 84 cents a share on the capital stock. This compares with $11,788,826, or 89 cents a share in the same period a year ago.

St. Mihiel Battle Re-Fought

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—A re-enacting of the battle of St. Mihiel in which 1500 Ohio national guardsmen took part, was a feature of the state fair held here.

New England's Fastest Growing Fuel Concern

White Fuel Corporation

Coal - Coke - Fuel Oil

● Christian Science Sanitorium Uses White Fuels Exclusively

SOUTH BOSTON 4500

Potato Campaign In Maine Urged By Farm Chief

Crop Selling Far Below Cost of Production, Washburn Says

HOULTON, Maine, Oct. 17 (AP)—Commissioner Frank P. Washburn of the State Department of Agriculture declared today Maine's potato farmers—with a record crop of 53,800 000 bushels on hand—were selling their product at less than half the actual cost.

He said it usually costs the grower in Aroostook County, Maine's famed potato region, at least $1 to raise a barrel of potatoes. "Even with this year's low prices and wages the cost of production per barrel in cash is between 60 and 65 cents," he said.

Pointing out the lowness of prices for first grade potatoes, he asked that Maine residents who in previous years have seen the cream of the crop shipped out of the State, now take advantage of the situation and start a "Buy Maine" potato campaign.

"We cannot expect the Federal Government to do a great deal to assist our potato growers unless we ourselves do our part," he said.

The Federal Government has agreed to buy some of the 7000 carload surplus.

Registration of Autos Rises in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Automobile registrations in New Hampshire will probably make an all-time high this year with figures to date being within 200 of the total for the peak year of 1930.

In 1930 the total figure was 111,650 whereas so far this year it is 111,497, including 90,088 "pleasure cards" and 21,409 "commercial vehicles."

Sponsors of New Maine Railroad See 20 Months Work For 2800 Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine—Employment for 2800 men for 20 months would be provided by construction of a 90-mile electric railroad from Portage, Maine, to Lac Frontier on the United States-Canada border, according to the application of the Quebec Extension Railway Company filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The application seeks permission to apply to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a $3.000,000 loan to build the road.

In addition to the employment provided in building the road, the sponsors declare, the line would open up valuable timber lands where lumbering operations would provide employment for between 1800 and 2500 more men.

Grading was started in 1926 but was suspended after five miles had been completed because, according to the docket, "political conditions caused withdrawal of certain right of way grants." This obstacle was removed in 1929.

The company proposes construction of a road from Washburn to Lac Frontier. At present a loan is sought only to build the section from Portage to Lac Frontier until traffic conditions necessitate completion of the remainder.

The proposed road would cross at right angles the watersheds of three northward flowing drivable streams with an area of 2,500,000 acres of soft and hardwood upstream from points of intersection with the road.

The application sets forth that within the competitive freight rate reach of the timberlands are 24 pulpwood-consuming paper mills, five Class 1 railroads normally buying more ties than would probably be produced each year on the timberlands served by the proposed road and proportionate markets in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Construction and operation of the road also would open a market for hay and grain which should be used as rotation crops on potato lands, the docket states.

It is estimated that the road will earn in excess of two and one-half times the annual interest charges and leave a sum sufficient for the repayment of the loan by means of annual installments. Security offered is first lien on real property, rights, franchises, personal property of all description. The estimate is that the railroad as a going concern will be worth $5,000,000.

All Boxes Not for Mail, Maine Visitor Learns

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 17 (AP)—Mr. Lucien Nadeau of Montreal, visiting his brother in this city, wanted to let the folks back home know how he was enjoying himself.

He arose early yesterday and wrote several letters. At 7:10 he started out to mail them. He opened the first red box he saw on a post, and, while he was fumbling around for a place to put the letters, the fire department arrived. Fire Chief Reuben Estes failed to see the joke.

FINE FLAVOR

20c A FULL QUART

(Plus bottle deposit)

AN AMBER, sparkling glass of CLICQUOT CLUB Pale Dry holds a distinctive treat in taste for you . . . a delightful piquancy that you'll find it hard to duplicate.

Choice Jamaica ginger does it . . . aged with selected taste-heightening ingredients . . . and blended with a pure water from natural sources. Add to this a fine, lasting effervescence, and you have complete CLICQUOT CLUB quality.

Full-quart and full-pint bottles too. (Also special hotel and club sizes.) And if you like a richer ginger flavor, there's always CLICQUOT CLUB Golden! . . . Clicquot Club Company, Millis, Massachusetts.

Clicquot Club PALE DRY

The Vintage Ginger Ale

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES

Take *Snapshots at Night of Hallowe'en Fun*

WITH Kodak "SS" Film and a few Mazda Photoflood bulbs (now costing 25¢ each and good for repeated use), *f*.6.3 cameras take *snapshots* indoors at night.

For pictures at night with cameras slower than *f*.6.3: All that you have to do is load with Verichrome Film . . . open the shutter (set at "time") . . . flash a Photoflash bulb (15¢) . . . close the shutter, *and you have the picture!*

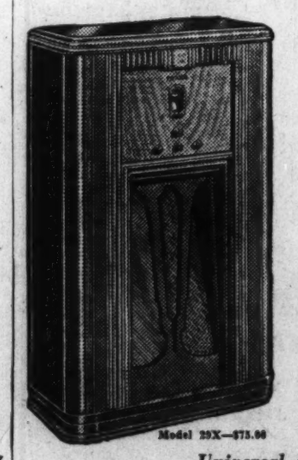
We have a free leaflet with full details on picture-taking at night. Come in for your copy.

EASTMAN KODAK STORES

ATLANTA, 183 Peachtree St.
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 B'walk
BALTIMORE, 309 N. Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield Street
Hotel Statler Bldg.
JACKSONVILLE, 129 W. Adams St.
NEW YORK, 356 Madison Ave.
235 West 23rd St.
745 Fifth Avenue
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut St.
117 So. 16th St.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street
WASHINGTON, D. C., 497 14th Street, N. W.

NRA CODE

Round the World WITH THIS NEW 1935 PHILCO



This superb PHILCO brings in short-wave foreign and American broadcasts, plus standard American programs. You'll find a new thrill when you listen to programs from London, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Madrid, Buenos Aires and countless other stations.

Foreign Broadcast PHILCOS as low as $39.95

EASIEST TERMS

PHILCOS that tune-in the world may be had in a wide variety of prices and models, to suit your purse and purpose. Come in and look them over!

Trade-in your present radio

Model 29X—$75.00

Universal AC-DC Model with European Stations, $49.95

Philco Sales & Service Co.

Exclusive Philco Dealers

1121 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

STAdium 0464-0465

"FINE, MR. JACKSON

I'M AT THE COMMODORE SO I'LL BE IN YOUR OFFICE IN 5 MINUTES"

And not only Mr. Jackson's office—but any office in New York's newest business center—the Grand Central Zone—and as for the famous Chrysler, Graybar, New York Central and Chanin Buildings—all are next door—all actually connected with the Commodore by sheltered passageways.

Wall Street, too—only 10 minutes by express subway (entrance in Lower Lobby)—and all other important business centers as easily accessible. Smart business men save time and money by stopping at New York's most convenient and most reasonable, fine hotel.

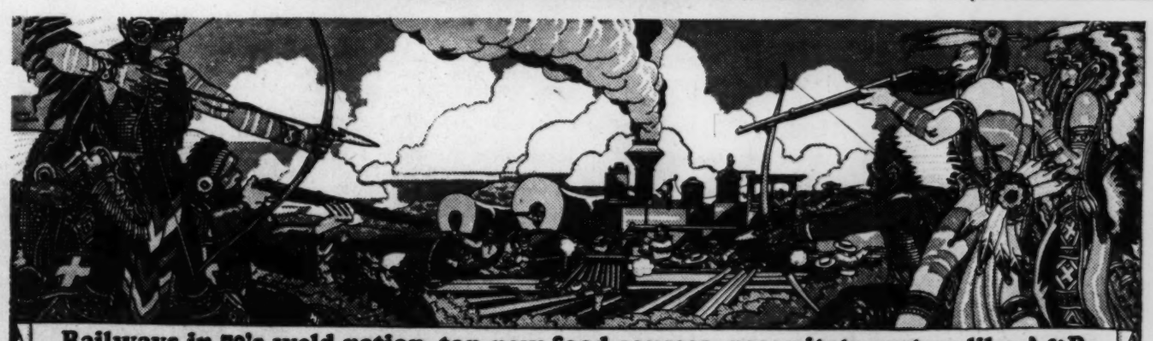
FROM $3

THE COMMODORE
ON 42ND ST. AT GRAND CENTRAL
BOWMAN-BILTMORE HOTELS CORP.
DAVID B. MULLIGAN, President
FRANK J. CROHAN, Vice President

Made the home-made way—of home ingredients, eggs, butter and milk. Yes, you are right! Why should *any* woman bother to bake at home?

DRAKE'S CAKES

Fruit Cakes • Macaroons • Layer Cakes • Angel Food



Railways in 70's weld nation, tap new food sources, necessitate system like A&P

WE SAW THE IRON HORSE OVERTAKE THE PONY EXPRESS

THE picturesque Pony Express riders were still necessary in many parts of the country when A&P was young. But when the transcontinental railway was completed in 1869 and thousands of miles of trunklines were built in the 70's, the Pony Express became only colorful history.

The railways welded the scattered sections of the country into one great nation, and opened up the exchange of food between the North and the South, the East and the West. They made nation-wide trade possible. And in bringing the far-flung states of the Union closer together, they made it essential that some company do the work of distributing food cheaply and efficiently on a national scale.

Railway building in the 70's made such an organization as A&P more necessary than ever before. The developments, the changes, and the inventions during the last 75 years in America have made the A&P of today an essential part of modern life.

THIS IS THE THIRD WEEK OF OUR

75th ANNIVERSARY SALE

For 75 years we have built our reputation on low prices for foods of high quality. Today we demonstrate our right to that reputation with our 75th Anniversary Sale. Take advantage of the low prices in all A&P Stores.

A&P ESTABLISHED 1859 "WHERE ECONOMY RULES" 1935 GROWING WITH AMERICA FOR 75 YEARS

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO

Exploration of Antarctic Is Augmented by British Party in Three-Year Trip

Auxiliary Schooner With Crew of 14 Accorded Great Send-Off—Prince of Wales Is Patron—Seek Possible Strait Separating Land

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—When the little three-masted auxiliary schooner Penola left St. Katherine's docks here recently, the 14 members of her crew waved a good-by to the England they will not see for three years; for under the leadership of Mr. John Rymil, they are sailing toward the antarctic to wrest from the ice-bound continent the secret of its structure.

The party of explorers intends to explore the unknown coastline and hinterland between the Weddell Sea and the Ross Sea, to discover whether the antarctic is really two continents, divided by a narrow strait, or one huge land cap.

The expedition will make use of an airplane for survey work. But the main task of the explorers will depend upon dogs and sledges. The cost of the expedition is not expected to exceed £20,000, compared with the £50,000 to £100,000 of previous expeditions.

Britain is taking great interest in this latest south polar exploration attempt.

The Prince of Wales is the expedition's patron. The Royal Geographical Society has placed its resources behind it. So has the city of London. And the Government has made a grant of £10,000.

The party will establish winter quarters on the west side of Graham Land, sledging along the west of the Weddell Sea into unknown areas, and eventually making a flight of nearly 3000 miles to reach Admiral Byrd's base on the Ross Sea in November.

It is already known that the antarctic continent is built of two great land masses, ancient rocks toward the Atlantic, and recently folded rocks toward the Pacific. But the problem is to reconcile the existence in one continent of two such different rock formation. Several experts have cast doubt upon the possibility of antarctica being a single great continent. But no one has been able, so far, to determine the truth.

The question is whether there is an ice-blocked strait parting the great land area of Coats Land and Enderby Land, facing the Atlantic, from a smaller, much broken, area from Hyrst Land to Marie Byrd Land, of which the Graham Land archipelago is a part.

It is considered probable that the next year will prove the most important geologically and geographically in the history of the south polar continent. For there will be two great expeditions using all their power to further exploration and research. Besides the English party there will be an American.

The Byrd expedition intends to fly south from its base on the Ross Sea, to find out whether Amundsen was mistaken when he believed he saw land from a great distance, besides attempting to discover the truth also of the suggested straits between two icy lands.

Coal Loading Facilitated

TOLEDO, Ohio (By U. P.)—Construction of a coal-loading device at the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway coal docks here, at an estimated cost of $500,000, is expected to improve Toledo's position as a coal-loading port on the Great Lakes.

It Now Rests On Home Ties

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Street Car Becomes a House

New Hampshire Carpenter and His Wife Are Comfortable as a Bug in a Rug With Only Small Initial Expense.

Working in his spare time only, William Warwick of Concord, N. H., constructed a unique but comfortable home. And for Mr. Warwick it was a very economical proposition. The car itself cost $35, plus $30 to transport it to his house lot. The entire reconstruction of the house, including materials, cost only $700.

With only 45 feet over all to work with, he fitted out a living room, bedroom and combination kitchen and dining room, using the original mahogany finish to solve the problem of papering and woodwork. All modern conveniences have been planned for, including one small oil burner to keep the house warm.

Boston Snapshots

What Have You—For Trees?—Young Maine and New Hampshire trees have been exchanged lately for china, beds and many other useful things, according to Mr. Cliff Eastman, of the Western State Nurseries, near Fryeburg, Maine. Rabbits have even been offered for saplings.

Mr. Eastman was in Boston last week for the Direct Mail Convention. He brought with him the story of this successful mail campaign of his own, which brought replies from all over the country to its offer of trees in exchange for "what have you" instead of cash.

The assorted "swaps" came in from as far away as the Mississippi valley, by mail, express and freight—and back went trees of equal value in exchange.

"We have plenty of young trees," explained Mr. Eastman. "If people who wanted some of them did not have cash we felt that any articles they could send us would at least be of as much value to us as were a few of the trees."

A satisfied customer is a good future prospect too, it was felt, whether his first order is on a cash or a trade basis.

Another form of advertising employed by this nursery has attracted a good deal of attention among vacationists in New Hampshire. Any of them who care to stop as they drive along the Fryeburg-Conway road are offered a small tree, free of charge, as a souvenir. More than 2000 trees were given away this summer. A great many of the visitors who took them, having found that they grew satisfactorily at home, wrote to order more.

⁂

Beauty and Mass Production—Big, blond and disarmingly casual in manner, Mr. Gustave Jensen looked like a Norse adventurer, as his deep voice boomed out at a luncheon of the Boston Advertising Club yesterday. Yet in the words of a recent issue of Fortune, speaking of industrial designers, "Jensen is generally regarded as top man from the purely artistic point of view."

"Mass production has given us a new responsibility," he said. "It was a bad enough thing if a craftsman made a single article which did not represent his idea of beauty, but to allow a machine to turn out millions of things according to an unworthy design, is in my opinion, a real crime."

When Mr. Jensen left the home of his banker father in Denmark and came to America he wore out his single pair of shoes, at one time, walking from one office to another—offering designs which he was satisfied would put beauty into common everyday products and carry the joy of beauty into millions of homes. "But these designs are too original," he was told. "They are good, of course, but they are too different from what we have done before."

But he stuck to his guns. He refused to produce anything which did not thoroughly satisfy him—and now manufacturers are eagerly seeking his services. They have found that what he has always asserted is true—beauty, in form, proportion, color, satisfies a human hunger just as much as do the contents of some of the food packages he has designed, and customers ask for products which are offered in forms that satisfy this hunger.

"We are living in a time of transition," said Mr. Jensen. Elimination of the unnecessary in decoration is important. The halls of public buildings, for instance, very often give an impression of emptiness. They have a beauty of their own, but they also suggest a receptivity for new and more genuine beauty. It is the same with everything. We are passing from a civilization into a culture.

⁂

Air Conditioning in Station—Not to be outdone by de luxe trains which roll into Boston's South Station from "all points west," the South Station Theater has just installed an air-conditioning plant of its own. The little movie whose cheery neon sign beckons waiting travelers to the far end of the shining concourse floor, is making a success of the "news reel theater" idea. Its hour and three-quarters program has been "cut to fit" the desires of patrons, expressed last winter by check marks placed on the printed programs—by special invitation of the management.

It seems that short musical comedies, preferably in color, have an especially comforting effect upon people waiting for trains. They also enjoy cartoons, travelogues, comedies and sport pictures and are mildly interested by the news reels and novelties which make up the rest of the fare offered.

The unfortunate effect of snores frequently heard to proceed from sleeping patrons during the less gripping portions of the entertainment, may be removed by the introduction of fresher air.

⁂

Dining Car Jelly—One Boston newspaper man, recently returned from a journey which took him over the Baltimore and Ohio lines, was even more impressed by the currant jelly served in the dining cars, than he was by the air-conditioning system. He was so impressed, in fact—in the face of fruitless efforts to purchase locally any jelly that came up to his high standards of flavor and consistency— that he wrote to the railroad, asking where they obtained their supplies. In a very few days he not only received a reply in which the names of two jelly makers were given, but—to his pleased surprise—he also found that each of these firms had been represented in a bulky package by a one-and-a-half-quart can of their product.

⁂

Boston Educational Directory—More than 600 courses offered by 150 or more different educational institutions for adults are listed in the 1934-1935 issue of the Prospect Union Educational Exchange catalogue, entitled "Educational Opportunities of Greater Boston for Working Men and Women." Boston is often enough referred to casually as "an educational center," but not until we looked over this bulky booklet did we realize what a center it really is. Courses—either free or offered at moderate cost—are listed in everything from accounting to Assyrian, from sheep raising to sound picture theory and from banking to bassoon playing.

"How can working men or women best prepare for opportunities available under the New Deal?" asks Mr. James Ford, president of the Prospect Union Association, in his preface to the catalogue. "The answer lies in education," he continues, "a term which means the discovery and development of abilities. . . . At its best, education is not work but a thrilling and engrossing activity in which a man or woman may eagerly engage."

"Life need not be monotonous and uninteresting," the preface goes on to say. "If you find it so, you are either in the wrong job or approach your work in the wrong spirit. There is zest in life when one's abilities are used creatively and when one may see worthwhile results from one's efforts."

At the Prospect Union office in Cambridge men and women who are seeking educational guidance are welcomed and given helpful advice in regard to the choice of courses to meet their own particular needs.

⁂

Puppets Indorse Better Films—One feature of the Better Films Institute held this week in Boston under auspices of the Massachusetts Civic League, Parent-Teacher Association and the Twentieth Century Club, was a Monday afternoon gathering at "Mr. Punch's Workshop"—popular puppet theater on Beacon Hill.

Several famous puppets assisted the chairman in receiving the guests. Included in this reception committee were Mr. Punch himself, Humpty Dumpty and the Mad Duchess from Alice in Wonderland, and Moonshine and Bottom from "Midsummer Night's Dream."

⁂

St. Botolph's Town—Early in the seventh century a boy was born in a gentle Saxon family in England. He was named Botolph. As he grew up he was sent to study on the Continent and on his return he sought royal permission to found a monastery in some retired and desolate spot. On the banks of the River Witham in Lincolnshire the work was begun. Although burned by invading Danes in 870, the monastery was rebuilt and eventually there grew up around it St. Botolph's Town—a name abbreviated in time to Boston.

John Cotton, vicar of Boston in 1612—1633, sailed across the Atlantic with some of his flock, owing to doctrinal differences at home, and settled at the Massachusetts village of Trimountain—whose original name, now preserved in Tremont Street, was changed by them to Boston.

In the meantime, after 150 years of work, the site of the old monastery was marked by a 272½-foot church tower, known as Boston Stump. When in recent years cracks appeared in this tower, an appeal for funds for restoration work was sent out.

Already Founder's Chapel had been restored in 1856 in memory of John Cotton by a group of his descendants in the new Boston, and now from the Massachusetts city came another gift of $52,520 in July, 1930. "More important than the amount of money contributed," said a letter accompanying the gift, "is the spirit in which it was given. It was both spontaneous and enthusiastic. The public appeal was announced on May 22 and within three weeks the full amount requested was assured."

We have just received a copy of the original booklet in which the appeal was made. To it has been added a supplement describing the completion of the work. Now once more, after years when it was considered dangerous to ring the bells in the tower, American visitors may hear them pealing out over the fens.

Hitler Gets More Power By New Oath for Ministers

(Continued from Page 1)

which Chancellor Hitler, not God, would be dominant.

Regarding the Aryan situation, long a source of dissension in Protestant ranks, Reichsbishop Müller declared:

"I deny the assertion that Christianity is closely connected with Jewry. The Old Testament shows that Jews assassinated all who uncompromisingly preached God's truth until finally Jesus was crucified.

"Even today Jews' and Christians' viewpoints are opposed. It is wrong to assert Christianity was born of Jewry. Now is the time for the German Christian people to realize they do not need to understand Jewry."

German Tells Board Hitler Machine in U. S. Backs 'Reign of Terror'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Testimony of closely interlocking espionage and disciplinary activities carried on by Nazi agents in the United States under orders from Germany was continued before the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities here today when Mr. Kurt G. W. Ludecke, alleged to have been Herr Adolf Hitler's first representative in 1923, was summoned as the first witness to answer questions concerning a widespread pro-Nazi movement in the United States, to which other witnesses have testified.

A well organized "Hitler system" with military units drilling in Long Island and New Jersey in uniforms and under orders sent from Germany; with transatlantic couriers on passenger steamships used as intelligence links to carry information of anti-Nazi activities in the United States back to Germany, and with all the system's functions directed toward the objectives of suppression of freedom of the press, of religious worship and the privilege of trial by jury was described to the committee by witnesses yesterday.

A highlight of the testimony came when Mr. Friederich Karl Kruppa, formerly an officer of the Friends of the New Germany, described the activities of the "Uschla" which, he said, tried members of the "Party" in this country for infractions of the rules and sent reports of the findings to Germany where punishment was decreed.

Says Germany Sends Orders

"You mean that an organization in America sends reports to Germany to punish people living in this country," Representative John W. McCormick (D) of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, inquired.

"Yes, sir," replied the witness.

In some instances, Mr. Kruppa asserted, when German-Americans neglected to join the Nazi movement in the United States, their relatives in Germany were punished and had even been confined in concentration camps.

Punishment was also meted out to persons living in Germany when their relatives in the United States were reported to have made hostile remarks about the Nazi régime, he declared.

Mr. Kruppa said that after holding eight executive positions in the Friends of the New Germany, he had been relieved of his office in the organization when it became known that he believed the organization in its present form had no place in the United States. He joined the group in August, 1933, and the break came when he insisted that the organization should admit non-German boys to the camp at Griggstown, N. J., he said.

Mr. Kruppa described what he said were the reasons for the sudden disappearance of Mr. Heinz Spanknoebel a few hours after a federal warrant was issued for his arrest in October, 1933.

Shanghaied to Germany

Mr. Spanknoebel was kidnaped by a German agent at the point of a revolver, put on board the steamship Europa of the North German Lloyd Line and shipped off to Germany because he did not obey orders from abroad and "the leaders feared he would make disclosures," Mr. Kruppa said.

Mr. Kruppa told of direct subsidies from the German Minister of Propaganda to aid the Nazi Journal here, Das Neue Deutschland, which later became the Deutsche Zeitung.

Mr. Ernst Berkenhoff, a wire manufacturer and Storm Troop leader in Asslar, Ger., a reluctant witness, was rounded by the committee to testify when his official papers, which he misplaced, were turned in to the committee anonymously by the finder.

Mr. Berkenhoff revealed that the furlough he was granted from the Nazi Party in Germany in order to visit the United States required him to report immediately on his arrival to the local Nazi leader here.

The witness showed a great deal of concern over the treatment he might receive when he returns to Germany "for getting into this trouble."

U.S. Cuts Grant to $34,830 For Hanover, N. H., Bridge

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—A $82,600 public works loan and grant to Hanover, N. H., for a highway bridge was changed yesterday to a grant of $34,830 because money for the improvement can be obtained from the private investment market instead of through a public works loan.

The grant, which still stands, covers 30 per cent of the cost of labor and materials to be used.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Emil Johnson
painter & decorator
Phone VErona 8-8413
212 Claremont Avenue
Verona, N. J.
Before deciding, let us quote you a price for quality workmanship

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
FUEL
SUPERIOR ANTHRACITE COAL
SUPERIOR DOMESTIC COKE
SUPERIOR HEATING OILS
JOHN BLONDEL AND SON FUEL
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

AIELLO BROTHERS INCORPORATED
AB
The House of Quality & Service
Meats, Poultry
Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
WHOLESALE RETAIL

JERSEY CITY
Asbestos Roof Coating
Repair Your Own Roof
House Paints
Interior and Exterior
Varnishes and
Concrete Floor Enamel
Retailed by
Cochrane Chemical Co.
432 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Bergen 3-4901

Danielson & Sons
— DRY CLEANING
— DYEING
— PRESSING
QUALITY
35 WATCHUNG PLAZA
Tel. 2-3145 Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2-3145
(No connection with any other store)

Heating Oils
'blue coal'
KOPPERS
SEABOARD COKE
A. H. Holmes, Jr.
560 NORTH GROVE ST.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Orange 3-0420

Watch for Our Weekly Specials on
Meats
Vegetables
Groceries and
Fruits
Maxmilian Kusy & Son
582 Main St., Cor. Harrison St.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Or. 3-2012-2013-2014

MUIR'S
53 ANNIVERSARY SALE
OCTOBER 16-31
Here's News!
Richard Kadrey
CONNOISSEUR AND AUCTIONEER OF ASBURY PARK, N. J.
will bring his finest Oriental Rugs and Italian Linens
—all of them—to East Orange
TO AUCTION
Every afternoon at 2:30 during the Anniversary Sale October 16-31
MUIR'S
Department Store
Main at Prospect
East Orange, N. J.

ELIZABETH, N. J.
Sanitary Method
Prompt Service
Quality Guaranteed
Leonard Laundry Co. Inc.
14 Butler Street El. 2-7205
Wet—Flat—Finished Work

ELIZABETH, N. J.
Knit Dresses
Sportswear
Hi-Grade Underwear
All Sizes
KLAD-EZEE GARMENTS
for Children, 2 to 16 years
Telephone El. 2-9037 for appointment.
Nell C. Hetzel 828 Winchester Ave.

ELIZABETH, N. J.
Brownfield's Bakery
Order Now
for HALLOWEEN
Brown Bread for Black Cat Sandwiches. Jack O'Lantern Cookies. Hoodoo Puddings, Pumpkin Pies. Crullers. Doughnuts.
Get your daily needs here We Supply Them
318 Morris Ave. El. 2-1432

ELIZABETH, N. J.
Natelson Bros.
The Men's and Boys'
DEPARTMENT STORE
Kuppenheimer Suits—Knox Hats
Bostonian Shoes—Arrow Shirts
VARIETY, QUALITY, ECONOMY STYLE
91 Broad Street

NEWARK, N. J.
Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
Everything Electrical
INCLUDING—
A wide selection of gifts for all occasions.
- LIGHTING FIXTURES,
- LAMPS AND SHADES OF LATEST DESIGN,
- REFRIGERATORS AND A COMPLETE LINE OF
- RADIOS.

Expert Repairing—*Deliveries*
710 Springfield Ave. Tel. ESsex 3-5573
If you are not acquainted with us you should be.

NEWARK, N. J.
Men's Apparel of Highest Quality...
J&M Shoes
Cavanagh Hats
Distinctive Haberdashery
Custom Clothes
Lyndon E. Stoutenburgh
758 Broad Street

FOR every phase of community life in the Oranges — business or personal — whenever the modern services of a bank and trust company are needed.
SAVINGS INVESTMENT AND TRUST CO.
EAST ORANGE ORANGE SOUTH ORANGE
Member Federal Reserve System

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY
"Home of Quality"
Laundry — Garment Cleaning
Fur Storage — Rug Cleaning and Storage
Pillow Sanitizing — Mattress Renovating
Phone Journal Square 2-2000
220 TONNELE AVENUE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Service to Hudson, Bergen, Essex, Passaic Counties, Northern New Jersey Lakes and Jersey Shore

I. H. DOUTRICH
NEW FALL--
MEN'S Clothing
BOYS' Shoes
Hats
Furnishings
The Low Rent Store
DOUTRICHS
ALWAYS RELIABLE
320 MARKET STREET HARRISBURG, PA.

For Good Groceries
It's . . .
BUTLER'S
There's a Store Near You
PITTSBURGH

Complete Showing
Suits
Topcoats
and Overcoats
FOR Fall and Winter
Joseph Freedman
READY TAILORED CLOTHES FOR GENTLEMEN
PENN-HARRIS HOTEL BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PA.

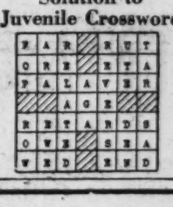
Professional Service
In Every Department of
Beauty Culture
Each day makes new friends from among the readers of this paper. When may we serve you?
COLLE'S
304 Fifth Avenue
4th Floor, Buhl Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ATlantic 0554

BLACK KID
with light grey under-lay perforation
(Same to be had in brown)
$10
FALL ARCH-AIDS
Offer Classic Comfort
To express cultured charm, yet offer easy comfort, is an achievement of which Arch-aids are justly proud! Smart, sensible women everywhere insist on BOTH these features in footwear.
Many other models from $8.50 to $11.00. Sizes 2½ to 12. Widths AAAAA to EE.
"The Store of Unhurried Service"
RITTER & MORRISON
Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
501 Liberty at Stanwix

49c Sale
DELICACIES
—it isn't often that you can buy them for so little. Remember—
No Charge for Delivery
Anchovies with Capers, 2-ounce tins, 4 for ..... 49¢
Volga Russian Caviar, 1-ounce size, 2 for ..... 49¢
R & R Chicken Broth, with Rice, 3 cans ..... 49¢
Steero Bouillon Cubes, cartons of 12 cubes, 2 for ..... 49¢
Armour's Cooked Corned Beef, 3 cans ..... 49¢
Geisha Japanese Crabmeat, 6½-ounce tins, 2 for ..... 49¢
Geisha Mandarin Oranges, 11¼-ounce tins, 3, for ..... 49¢
Garth's, Skinless Figs, 32-ounce jar for ..... 49¢
Campbell's Tomato Soup, 7 cans for ..... 49¢
Lily-of-the-Valley Sliced Beets, 4 jars for ..... 49¢
Prunes, 20/30 size, 3 lbs. ..... 49¢
TELEPHONE YOUR ORDER
Downtown: Grant 7700
E. Liberty: Hiland 1800
Sewickley: Sewickley 1600
Stevenson's
Quality Grocers Since 1826
PITTSBURGH

North Side Laundry
offers you in addition to our high quality LAUNDRY SERVICE — the NEW ZORIC cleaning service, for men's, women's and children's apparel.
Called for and delivered anywhere in Allegheny County.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Solution to Juvenile Crossword



Now It's Time for More
Formal Hats

Inspired Selections Here,
$5—$22.50!
It's fur coat time. Party time. Time for receptions and restaurant dining. A season when dress-up affairs crowd your hours! Choose the hat that befits the occasion here—a velvet, hatters' plush, antelope, fur combination. From a collection of French copies and American originals, some customers say, is head and shoulders above the commonplace! Model sketched, one of the new fur trimmed hats, $10.
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Nations Meet to Talk About Fleets

Naval Powers Plan to Air Views on Size and Number Of Ships at London Session

Billions Likely to Be Spent in Rebuilding Major Navies Unless Something Happens to Stop It —Germany and Russia Not Yet in Parleys

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Is the world facing another naval armaments race?

In two years time, the truce in battleship building set up at Washington in 1922, may lapse. Likewise, the partial truce in cruiser building agreed at the London Conference of 1930 is due to end in 1936—unless prolonged.

As warships age, they must be replaced by more efficient, more destructive fighting units. If their owners, the Governments, could agree not only to scrap, but not to replace, some of the old ships as they reach the 15 or 20-years age-limit, the world's major navies would be automatically limited.

Billions

In 1936, if and when the two naval treaties terminate, the five principal naval powers, namely Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy, will face a big rebuilding program. Experts have computed that the mere replacement of the present aging war fleets will cost these five governments alone $4,000,000,000 during the six years 1936-42. In addition to this colossal financial burden which failure to limit would fasten on a recovering world, it is increasingly realized that the only alternative to the limitation of naval armaments must be unrestrictive building, leading to a new naval race—and, perhaps, to conflict.

The Washington Treaty remains in force after Dec. 31, 1936, unless it is denounced before the end of next December. Its denunciation before then is generally expected from Japan, in which event all the contracting states must meet in conference in 1935. In any case, the signatories of the London Treaty are bound to meet in 1935 "to frame a new treaty."

First Talk in June

Accordingly, in June last, the British Government initiated a series of preliminary bilateral talks in London to prepare the agenda of next year's conference. The United States, Japan, France and Italy were all invited. Mr. Roosevelt's Government was the first to respond and sent over Mr. Norman H. Davis, the American Ambassador-at-large. The "full and frank" exchange of views between him and the British representatives is understood to have been "very useful." In July, M. François Pietri, the French Minister of Marine, visited London with M. Louis Barthou, and met Mr. Davis and representatives of the Admiralty. Signor Benito Mussolini also sent an expert to acquaint himself with the talks thus far.

These preliminary conversations were originally intended to be limited to points of procedure, such as the time and place of the 1935 conference, and technical questions, such as the size of the guns. It soon became clear, however, that some discussion of the larger issues was inevitable, with the result that the British, American and French Governments now know exactly where they stand.

No Japanese Delegation

Thus far, the Japanese contribution has been limited to meetings between Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador in London, and the British and American delegates.

Early in August, it was agreed to suspend the discussions until after the League of Nations Assembly, partly to give Tokyo time to send a delegation to London, and partly to "think things over."

Meanwhile, Italy announced its intention to build two monster battleships of 35,000 tons each—to which it is fully entitled under the Washington Treaty. No such leviathans, however, have been built by any power for over 10 years. Moreover, reduction in the size of ships, resulting automatically in reduction of guns and costs of construction and maintenance, is one of the main British hopes of the 1935 conference. One such battleship alone costs between $35,000,000 to $40,000,000. The construction of the two Italian mammoths—if they are ever built—threatens to involve the other naval powers in heavy competitive building.

France's Plans

Italy holds that it cannot be less highly armed than the strongest European power meaning France. Moreover, Signor Mussolini wants to perpetuate Italy's naval parity with France which was tacitly accepted at Washington. Lastly, Italians rightly or wrongly believe that the recent French decision to build two 25,000-ton battle cruisers of the Dunkerque type was made, not as a reply to the German "pocket" battleships which have revolutionized naval construction, but to obtain superior strength over the Italians before next year's conference assembles. In this connection it is recalled that both in 1922 and 1930 Franco-Italian differences prevented fuller agreement in all categories of warships.

At present, little is known of Japan's actual intentions. Tokyo is expected to denounce the existing Washington 5-5-3 inferiority ratio which gave the Japanese nine capital ships-of-the-line to 15 American and 15 British—and to demand equality. Tokyo may also suggest that the powers should fix a total tonnage in each main category to be applied as they please. The abolition of the aircraft carrier is believed to be another plank in the Japanese program, as well as the total abolition of the capital ship, or its drastic reduction.

Big or Little?

Smaller battleships would also suit the British Admiralty. Possessing numerous naval bases, Britain would like to reduce the size of battleships from 35,000 tons (the Washington maximum) to 25,000 tons. The United States, on the other hand, being short of naval bases, have a known preference for big ships, above the 30,000-ton limit technically described as "floating bases."

Another point of difference between London and Washington concerns cruisers. With over 85,000 sea miles of trade routes to protect, the British feel the need for 70 instead of 50 cruisers. These cruisers should be of moderate size, say 6000 to 7000 tons, while Americans prefer larger units of not less than 10,000 tons.

Since the Washington Conference was held, two other powers, Germany and Soviet Russia, have come to the fore, whose fleets have been growing and who can hardly be left out of any future treaty. What if Herr Adolf Hitler should decide to build the six formidable "pocket" battleships which the Treaty of Versailles allows him? And can Russia be left out of a conference which is bound to consider, and, it is hoped, settle, outstanding Far-Eastern questions?

Wide World

Admiral William H. Standley

One of the United States Representatives at London Is the Chief of Naval Operations

Belgrade Rites Bring Hope For Reconciliations

Gathering of Statesmen Shows Determination to Preserve Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 17—A hopeful augury for the development of happier relations between states and communities which have been at enmity for years is seen in the presence here today of so many distinguished statesmen from many lands to do honor to the memory of King Alexander.

This spontaneous act of homage to Yugoslavia's ruler is regarded as clear evidence that governments are determined to do everything possible to preserve peace. All governments have observed much moderation and seem to be desirous of coöperating in the common effort to find a way to prevent a grave crisis from developing from the Marseilles crime.

Many Involved

The fact that the conspirators, although almost all Yugoslavs, lived abroad, has brought no less than six foreign states into unpleasant connection with the outrage and these wide international complications have impressed all statesmen with the need for international coöperation just now.

An encouraging sign is the fact of cordial telegrams of condolence and thanks which have been exchanged between the Prime Ministers of Italy and Yugoslavia.

Especially large delegations have come from lands allied to Yugoslavia, namely Czechoslovakia, Roumania and France. They are led by Dr. Eduard Beneš, King Carol and President Lebrun respectively.

The Duke of Kent (Prince George) has come from England and he and King Carol are guests in the Yugoslav royal palace.

Germany is represented by Gen Hermann Göring, who came by airplane, and Poland by a high military official.

His Political Enemies

The further important fact is that leaders of proscribed political parties in Yugoslavia itself are attending the funeral, many of them having been released from internment for the purpose. Dr. Vlatko Machek, head of the Croat Peasant Party, who has been strongly opposed to Alexander's dictatorial régime, though prevented by indisposition from coming to Belgrade, has sent a message to the Queen and Prince Paul, stating that Alexander's passing is a loss to Yugoslavia.

Thus the Marseilles tragedy, instead of resulting in fresh bitternesses, shows signs of bearing good fruit in a new tendency toward reconciliation.

Peasants and Kings Pay Final Tribute To Slain Monarch

Copyright 1934 by the Associated Press

BELGRADE, Oct. 17—Over 200,000 Yugoslav mourners filed by King Alexander's bier yesterday as the Government laid elaborate plans to receive the crowned heads and notables of Europe coming here for his funeral.

A special religious service held yesterday had in attendance King Carol, Dowager Queen Marie and Princess Ileana of Roumania, the widowed Queen Marie and Prince Paul of Yugoslavia.

Every arm of Yugoslavia's far-flung police, secret service and military organization reached out to snare terrorist conspirators and protect the distinguished visitors.

Carefully guarded, too, was 11-year-old King Peter II, son of the slain monarch.

The special religious services were held after the thousands of Yugoslav peasants had braved disagreeable weather to come afoot or muleback, shivering uncomplainingly in their thin national costumes, to pay final tribute to Alexander the Unifier.

The bronze sarcophagus was bowered in evergreens and immortelles, while overhead was the magnificent bejewelled golden crown, the symbol of his past glory and the emblem of Peter's authority. In the center of the sarcophagus was the King's sword.

After lying in state today the body of Alexander is to be removed to Belgrade Cathedral for the night. Thursday morning it will be carried in solemn procession through the city to the railway station. Thence the mourners will accompany it to the family mausoleum of the Karageorgevitch family at Topola.

Digging Out Dacian Fortress Assigned as Student's Work

Excavation of Stronghold of Emperor Trajan in Roumania Arranged Under University Help —Feudal Relics Looked For

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRADISTE, Roumania — Roumania has decided to reconstruct Roman Emperor Trajan's old stronghold which now lies buried here beneath débris of 18 centuries.

University students are to learn their history during several summers to come while wielding the pick and shovel. The first 100 to volunteer their services come from the University of Cluj. Public subscription is intended to house and feed them.

They have dreams of a great nation. The accumulation of the centuries there are said to be buried a temple, a Roman forum, a stadium and inscriptions which promise to throw important light on Roumania's early feudal civilization.

The whole is within the walls of the great fortress which bore the name of "Cetatea Ulpia Traiana Augusta." To add zest to the undertaking, it is rumored that quantities of gold, and especially gold ornaments, await the man with the lucky pick. The Romans are known to have worked the rich gold mines of Transylvania.

It is also expected that light will be thrown on the early history of the Dacians, for Emperor Trajan built his great fortress on the site of the capital of the people whom he conquered. Here in the picturesque Transylvania mountains, where the life of a peasant differs little from that of his ancestors who herded their flocks on the hillsides and tilled the soil on the plateaus and in the valleys between, stood the capital and the stronghold of the Dacians.

They called it Sarmizegetusa, and here the powerful Trajan dethroned Decebal, the King of the Dacians, and built his own capital of a new Roman province which soon became known throughout the Roman Empire as Dacia Felix.

It was here that the Romans introduced Christianity to the Roumanians. Evidence that Roumanian Christianity is of Latin origin is seen in the many religious terms of the Roumanian language.

Motor Highroads Leading to Slumless London Designed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A London of broad avenues, with special motor highroads through the parks, eliminating the present intense traffic problems, has been planned by a committee of builders here.

A map illustrating this scheme to enable traffic to reach the center of the city without using crowded streets and omnibus routes has been on view at the recent Building Exhibition here at Olympia.

The exhibition also gave Londoners a first-hand view of the urgency of the slum problem. A complete slum corner, made from the actual bricks and wood of a recently condemned slum, was erected in a corner of the gallery, in juxtaposition to a series of new luxury flats.

The slum exhibit was so telling, and achieved such success, that plans are being made to turn it into a permament traveling exhibition.

Experiment Stations Products Yield $13,261

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIFTON, Ga.—The Coastal Plain Experiment Station here sold $13,261 worth of cotton, dairy, livestock and other farm products during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to Mr. Tom Wisdom, state auditor for Georgia.

Receipts amounted to $56,352, including $36,330 received from the state university system. Expenditures for the year at the station amounted to $50,161. Governmental cost amounted to $1526. The station's finances showed a surplus of $3313 as of June 30.

Bronx Electric Rate Ordered Cut 20 P. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—Acting on authority received from the last Legislature, the Public Service Commission has ordered the Bronx Gas & Electric Company to cut its electric rates 20 per cent, effective Nov. 1.

The reduction is ordered to remain in effect until new and permanent rates are fixed by the commission. The company is expected to go into the courts to try to block the reduction.

In explaining the order, the commission said the company's earnings for the year ending Aug. 31, 1934, showed a profit of $431,800 in excess of a 6 per cent return on its investment.

Texas Prisons Sell Cotton

With half the Texas prison system's 1934 cotton crop sold, proceeds promised to exceed 1933 returns despite drought and reduced acreage.

SPORTSWEAR
DRESSES
MILLINERY
ACCESSORIES

Emily SHOPS

35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg, Washington

SHIRTS

Brooks Brothers' label in a shirt means exactly what it implies...that it is in every detail a Brooks Brothers' shirt... that it is cut and made in our own workrooms on patterns of our own origination, from materials of our own selection and importation. Many of the styles are frequently imitated but do not seem to have been successfully duplicated.

Collar-attached Shirts, $3.75 *to* $16
Neck-band Shirts . . $4 *to* $11.50
Dress Shirts . . $4.50 *to* $6.50

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK · BOSTON
MADISON AVENUE CORNER FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET · NEW YORK
NEWBURY CORNER BERKELEY STREET · BOSTON

in New York

Up-to-date ROOMS...at Down-to-date RATES

$2 *single* $3 *double* WITH PRIVATE BATH

1 block to Pennsylvania Station
1 block to Empire State Building

In the shopping center of New York—Macy's, Gimbels, and Saks across the street. One block from 5th Avenue shops.

Direction American Hotels Corporation
George H. Wartman, *Supervising Manager*

HOTEL Martinique
BROADWAY at 32nd ST., NEW YORK

Cleans Your Hands in a jiffy

When you've soiled your hands working around the car—and there's no water available—you can clean them quickly with Hand Klēn. Just rub it on your hands—then wipe off on a cloth. It removes grease and stains that soap and water will not budge. Leaves hands soft and smooth.

So Many Uses

Hand Klēn is an ideal cleaner for the typist to remove carbon stains . . . for the picnicker to remove food stains . . . for the housewife to clean soiled hands. It is so soft and pure it may be used on the face.

SEND DIRECT

25 cents in stamps for large four-ounce tube if you cannot conveniently obtain one from your local merchant. Money refunded if not satisfied.

THE T & T CO., Peekskill, N. Y.

T&T HAND KLĒN
NEEDS NO WATER

Dealers in Principal Eastern Cities

BARNARD, SUMNER & PUTNAM — WORCESTER, MASS.
FILENE'S — BOSTON, MASS.
GIMBEL'S — PHILADELPHIA
HENGERER & CO. — BUFFALO, N. Y.
LORD & TAYLOR — NEW YORK, N. Y.
McCREERY & CO. — PITTSBURGH
ALBERT STEIGER & CO. — SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
TEPPER BROS. — PLAINFIELD, N. J.
JOHN WANAMAKER — NEW YORK, N. Y.
J. B. WHITE & CO. — AUGUSTA, GA.

BOTANY TIES

These remarkable ties are made of the finest grade wool, blended in the newest fall colors and designs. Guaranteed wrinkleproof.

$1.00 and $1.50

Charles & David
232 Mass. Ave. and North Station, Boston

Ask your Dealer to show you the new Fall

BOTANY TIES

A revelation in Neckwear Style and Service

● Retailed at $1.00 and $1.50 (higher in Canada) ...these zephyr neckties will long outlast ties of any other material...and will provide firm, unwrinkled appearance every day you wear them. Available in plaids, figures, stripes and knitted models...at all good stores.

A Product of
BOTANY WORSTED MILLS, PASSAIC, N. J.
Manufacturers of fine Men's Wear and Women's Wear Fabrics

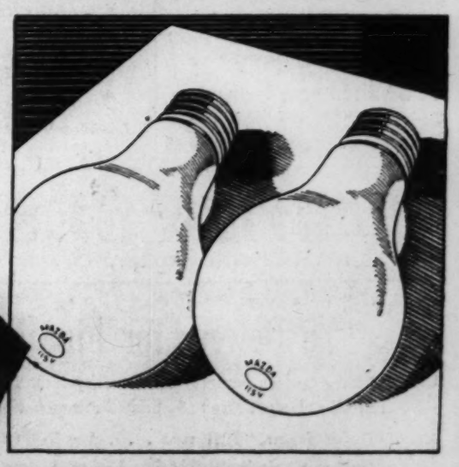
A *Question* many people are asking

... and the Answer -

THE QUESTION: Now that the Edison Company can no longer supply free lamps to customers, will the Edison Shops sell lamp bulbs?

THE ANSWER: Yes. We are carrying a complete supply of lamps to be sold at standard prices. Thus, you may buy lamp bulbs of all sizes, styles, and varieties at any Edison Shop—for the same prices you would pay at any reliable dealer's.

All lamps we sell are American-made, of standard quality and known value, trade-marked with a name of a manufacturer you know and whose reputation you recognize. These lamps will not blacken early nor burn out quickly. They will give you *all the light you pay for.*



LOOK HERE FOR THE TRADEMARK

THE *Edison* SHOPS
AT 39 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON and 31 OTHER CONVENIENT LOCATIONS

THE EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

Sweeping Inquiry Is Demanded For Bail-Bond Racket

New York City Magistrate Finds It in Greater Dimensions Than Ever

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 18—Magistrate Anthony F. Burke revealed today that a bail-bond racket, in which as high as 60 to 70 bonds were guaranteed on the same piece of real estate, has reached such dimensions here that a sweeping inquiry will be necessary to correct the irregularities.

The bail-bond racket is now far worse than it was when Judge Samuel Seabury investigated it a fe years ago, Magistrate Burke asserted. The magistrate is making a survey to curb professional bondsmen and prevent duplication of bail pieces on the same property. Chief Magistrate James E. McDonald assigned him to the work.

Since July 1, the bail-bond racket has gained marked headway and in some instances bondsmen have pledged property to which they did not even hold title, Magistrate Burke said.

Asked whether he would institute criminal actions where he found that the law had been violated, Magistrate Burke said he would certainly recommend to Chief Magistrate McDonald that he place evidence before the state's attorney.

"Undoubtedly it is a violation of the law to make an affidavit to ownership of property in which the affiant has no title," he declared.

Citing one instance in which a Brooklyn woman, in less than four months, pledged a piece of property worth not more than $3500 for a total of $12,800, Magistrate McDonald continued:

"This property, based on statements by the woman and her attorney, is assessed at $6000 and is mortgaged for $2500. The attorney informed me the house would not bring on sale more than $3500.

"I asked the woman how she came to act as a bondswoman, and she said it was on the request of her first husband. She could not tell me the friend's' name other than it was 'Joe.' She told me the man never gave her more than $2 in a bail case and sometimes she only received groceries. I believe there are many women being preyed on similarly. In many instances, property owners, particularly women, and many of whom are unable to speak English, have been mulcted by professional bondsmen of a considerable sum in fees for risking their property as pledges for defendants of which they have never heard."

STREET LINDER and PROPERT
Opticians
Ask for Raymond J. Kennedy
20TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA

William B. Margerum
INCORPORATED
The House of Excellence in
Meat, Poultry and General Food Products
Reading Terminal Market
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Dependably Fine Dairy Products
"A" Milk
De Luxe "A" Butter
De Luxe Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore

Before Winter Storms
Have Us Check Your
ROOF
City or Suburban
Budget Plan if Desired
No Job Too Large—or Too Small
Inspection and Report Free
T. S. Johnson Sons Co.
622-4-6 CHERRY STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Plea of Hauptmann Against Extradition Is Denied by Court

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann is a step closer today to trial for the murder of the infant son of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. His plea against extradition rejected, Hauptmann's only hope of preventing his removal to New Jersey now lies in an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. His counsel, Mr. James M. Fawcett, plans to file an appeal immediately.

The unsmiling carpenter's fight against extradition was dealt a crushing blow when Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer dismissed the writ of habeas corpus sought by Fawcett in an attempt to prevent Hauptmann's removal to New Jersey.

After the decision was announced, Fawcett obtained a stay of execution until 4 p. m. Friday in order to bring his appeal before the Appellate Division. Hearing on the appeal will take place at 2 p. m. on that day.

The decision blasting Hauptmann's hope of evading trial on the murder charge came at a night session following his appearance on the stand in the late afternoon in which he denied, calmly and deliberately that he had written the ransom notes received by Colonel Lindbergh after the baby was kidnaped. Earlier in the day Albert S. Osborn, handwriting expert, had testified the ransom notes were in the handwriting of Hauptmann.

New York Library Exhibit Covers 400 Years of Printing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—An exhibit of "Four Hundred Years of Printing" at the Cambridge University Press, recalling the noted sixteenth century scholar and humanist, Erasmus, sometimes called the precursor of the Reformation, is on at the New York Public Library today, to continue until Nov. 12.

Among the volumes on display are five facsimiles of books printed by John Siberch, a German, who set up a press at Cambridge under Erasmus' patronage. Erasmus, it will be recalled, was made Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge about 1510 and dwelt there for some time, although complaining that his lectures were badly attended and that the townsmen were boorish.

It was during one of Henry VIII's heresy campaigns that the Cambridge Press had its real beginning, His Majesty granting the university a charter authorizing it to elect three stationers and printers, or sellers of books, to print "all manner of books approved of by the Chancellor or his vice-regent and three doctors."

The art and craft of printing, however, did not awaken much enthusiasm at the university until about 50 years after the charter was granted. Then, in 1583, Thomas Thomas, Fellow at Kings, was elected university printer. He compiled and printed a Latin dictionary and edited and printed a work of Ovid, both of which are in the exhibition.

A first edition of John Milton's "Lycidas," printed in 1638, and "Six Sermons" by John Donne, printed in 1634, also are on display.

Farmers Plan to Curtail Crops in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Elimination of overproduction and stabilization of prices on a paying basis are two main objectives of eastern North Carolina truck growers, who furnish northern markets with many of their earliest fruits and vegetables.

A campaign is in progress in 20 truck-producing counties to enlist active support of growers, who are being asked to limit production and intensify efforts to furnish such varieties as reflect only the best grades.

SPRINGER'S
RESTAURANT
Under Reading Terminal
At 12th and Filbert Streets
PHILADELPHIA
NO MUSIC . . . NO BEER or LIQUOR . . . Just good, plain, wholesome food.
Sea Food, Specialties
Table d'Hote and a la Carte Service
Open Daily and Sunday

Guaranteed Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
LADIES' COATS (fur trimmed) $1.00 up
LADIES' COATS (plain) .85
LADIES' SILK DRESSES (1 or 2 pc.) .85
GENTLEMEN'S COATS .85
GENTLEMEN'S SUITS (2 or 3 pc.) .85
All work guaranteed to meet your complete satisfaction or NO CHARGE.
RUGS (Domestic) 4 cents square foot
(Oriental) 5 cents square foot
Pilgrim Laundry Company
Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Phone ROXborough 3081

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
"To Dewees for Fine Furs"
Dewees opens a department of quality furs. Luxury furs, as well as budget furs to fit limited incomes. For instance:
Minks from $750 up. . . . Lapins for $69.95
Hudson Seals from $165 . . Leopard Cats, $125 up
FUR SHOP—Second Floor

Inland Waterway On Atlantic Coast Near Completion

Links in New Jersey and South Carolina Alone Remain Unfinished

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 17 (AP)—Mr. J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, president of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, in his annual address yesterday at the twenty-seventh convention of the association, said the goal of the organization—a safe, serviceable and continuous inland waterway from Florida to New England—is in sight.

He referred to the proposed New Jersey channel, for a distance of 31 miles betwen Trenton and Raritan Bay, as "the missing link" in this development.

Railroads, the speaker said, have openly opposed this project, although the inland waterways advocates joined the rail carriers in their opposition to the St. Lawrence waterway treaty proposal and otherwise have coöperated with them.

Transport Coöperation

"If, therefore, we may continue to advise our railroad friends as we have sought to do during the past quarter of a century," Mr. Moore said, "we would suggest that they coöperate with rather than attempt to destroy a natural and useful means of transportation which has hitherto been helpful to them."

Mr. Moore's address and a letter from Maj.-Gen. E. M. Markham, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., were outstanding features of the association's opening convention session.

Gov. George C. Peery of Virginia and Mayor J. Fulmer Bright of Richmond were among those who welcomed the delegates holding their convention here for the third time during the existence of the organization.

Report of Progress

General Markham's letter described the status of river and harbor and flood control improvements undertaken by the corps of army engineers under the public works program with particular reference to improvements on the Atlantic coast.

Mentioning the allotments for harbors, canals, river and inlet improvements up and down the coast, the letter said with particular reference to the Atlantic intercoastal waterways:

"Funds allotted by the Public Works Administration in the amount of $5,196,000 have provided the means for the most active prosecution of projects for a continuous protected waterway along the coast from Trenton, on the Delaware River, to Miami, Fla., a distance of 1435 miles. The completion of this waterway is now definitely in sight. All that remains is the excavation of 16 miles of a deep land cut in South Carolina, in the section between Little River and Winyah Bay."

Move to Help Ports

A movement to give ports individual standing in proceedings before the Interstate Commerce Commission was placed before the resolutions committee of the convention by Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maratime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The resolution reads:

"Resolved that this organization will support or if necessary sponsor legislation in the next session of the Congress seeking to give to "ports" the same status as "localities" under the provisions of the act to regulate commerce known as the Interstate Commerce Act."

Mr. Davis explained that at present ports have no standing as such in formal proceedings before the I. C. C. and it is proposed to do away with this "discrimination."

Col. J. A. Woodruff of the United States army engineers reported today on work done in the north Atlantic division and said that the total amount of funds available during the present fiscal year is about $16,200,000, of which about $10,600,000 has been allotted by the Public Works Administration under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Railroad Forms Third Labor Adjustment Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—Formation of a system adjustment board for settlement of differences arising between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and various groups of employees in maintenance of equipment department was announced by the company here, making the third such board to be formed within the company.

A total of 73,000 men, almost three-quarters of the entire body of Pennsylvania Railroad employees, is represented in jurisdiction of the three adjustment boards now established. Eight representatives of the management and eight of the employees will constitute the new board, each to have equal voting power, and a two-thirds vote will be necessary to decide a question at issue.

German Propagandist Tells of Work in U. S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—An acknowledged "Nazi" propaganda agent in the United States testified before a congressional investigating committee yesterday that money was supplied a "Nazi" newspaper here and that the "Hitler movement" in the United States was "the same" as that in Germany.

The witness was Freiderich Karl Kruppa, who testified he was a founder of the German youth movement, had held eight "Nazi" propaganda positions here at various times and was a member of the "Uschla," which he described as the abbreviation for the name of a secret "investigation and settlement committee."

Waterways Convention Opens

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 17 (AP)—Some 500 delegates from all parts of the East were welcomed to the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association here yesterday. An address by Mr. J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of Philadelphia and president of the association, was due at the opening business session.

Leningrad Amazes Henry

Poverty, Yes, Against a Background of Dilapidated Grandeur—But It's a Hopeful, Vigorous Type of Poverty, With Its Eyes on the Future

Hotel Cashier Reckons With an Abacus

A member of the Monitor's staff revisits England, mellowed by memories of his former sojourns there, and then goes to unfamiliar Russia. His letters will appear at irregular intervals. This is the eleventh.

Leningrad, Russia

Dear Prue:

This has been one of the most extraordinary days of my life. I hardly see how I can make you visualize this city. There you are, in your little apartment in Flatbush, with the electric refrigerator making mousse for dinner; bottled milk and the New York Times delivered at your door every morning; the faucet only waiting a turn to give you hot water; a telephone; a spotless tiled bath, and Waldo, the cat, sleek and well fed. Now, imagine this city of 2,700,000 people—with a queue of 18-ill-dressed people at a news kiosk I just passed, waiting merely the opportunity to buy the evening newspaper!

And that is only the beginning of it. Miss Mullsifer, her niece, young Washington and I have spent the day sight-seeing, and our heads are whirling now with the customary confusions of the tourist. We have seen the Peter and Paul Fortress (the St. Petersburg Bastille, and as damp and dreadful a place to be thrown into for preaching democracy as I had imagined); we have seen an immense amount of building actively going on under Soviet inspiration; we have seen a big city, like a tattered aristocrat, clad in rags and patches and yet somehow giving an unmistakable feeling of grandeur and nobility under it all.

I think we came to Russia, Prue, with our minds as nearly blank of prejudices, preconceptions, and, in fact, knowledge of any sort, as anybody who ever sailed down the Neva. In our complete ignorance, we might have been Captain Cook discovering a Malayan island for the first time.

Well, we discovered a city with a magnificent northern setting, with a splendid river running through it; built on islands, with canals everywhere, and bridges and embankments equal to anything found in London or Paris.

But for the shock of the poverty of the place, I was not prepared. I have seen houses dilapidated, and even whole villages down at heels, but this is an entire city and former capital of an empire. To begin with, the Tsars, I suppose, never did bring St. Petersburg up to the level of other European cities in such matters as paved streets, sewers, lighting, and so on, even as late as 1914. After that came the World War, the Revolution, the Russian Civil War, foreign intervention, and then complete overturn in the whole social and economic structure unparalleled anywhere else in history. Only now at length, in the last few years, has reconstruction begun.

I would like to make you see what I have just seen, Prue, but I do not know whether to try to do so by generalizations or by petty, concrete instances of things I have noticed. Take the walk I just had with that admirable woman, Miss Mullsifer, down the big central street, which used to be the Nevski Prospect, but which is now called the Prospect of the 25th of October. A third or more of the plate glass windows seemed to be cracked and held together by bolts and pressure devices.

This big street is moderately well paved, but adjacent streets are simply chaotic. In the public parks the paths are generally of dirt; many former palaces are dilapidated; the plumbing nearly everywhere is bad; a number of the canals have an offensive odor; transportation is primarily by trolley cars, each with two trailers, and generally crowded to a point where the squeezing in of one more person at the rear would mean the ejection of a person at the front (like pressure applied to a tube of toothpaste).

The shawled women and ill-shod men equally bespeak poverty; the shops offer only essentials, and queues are everywhere. At our hotel, the best in town, the cashier reckons with an abacus.

As I walked home tonight I saw an electric sign reared on a high building, across which words were supposed to move in electric lights, like those which go around the building in Times Square; but half the lights were out and the effect was mixed, epitomizing all the contrast between the Communists' hopes and theory on one side against the frequent difficulties so far encountered in practice.

Young Cochran says he saw a beggar on the street, but I have walked up and down and seen none at all, despite the apparent poorness of the living standards. There is a different sort of poverty from anything I have ever seen before—a hopeful poverty; of people who think they know where they are going, whether they do so or not.

There are big factories outside the city, mostly built under the Five-Year Plan. This has been a holiday; the "sixth day" which the workers have off (there is no Sunday). The eight-hour day, including an hour off for lunch, seems common, with annual leave running from two weeks to a month for everybody. People in certain jobs, like miners, work shorter hours.

These are the two first quick impressions which we, as average tourists, all seem to have received. Already we are beginning to argue among ourselves over some of the details. But on these two general points we are agreed. We think we see, for one thing, the immense distance Russia has yet to go before it will be on a level with other industrial countries.

On the other hand, we do all seem to get the same feeling of tremendous forces unleashed, here in the one country of Europe that brought the feudal system right down into modern times. There seems to be a major difference between the meaning of a low living standard here and in a backwash Kentucky coal village; it is the same difference that there is between a Russian bread queue and an American bread line: they are both sorry affairs, but in one there is hope and vigor, while in the other there is lassitude and indifference.

And superimposed on all this conflict of evidence, Prue, is the colorful picture of Leningrad life itself. The Russian peasant droshky wagon; the white-helmeted police, with white shirts hanging out; the apparent custom of the men of either wearing their hair very long or shaving it right off altogether; the extraordinary Russian churches, with their half-dozen colored, bulbous spires all pointing up like so many turnips.

"It's pure Coney Island!" exclaimed Miss Viola in amazement. Then there are the undecipherable signs in the queer Russian alphabet; and finally, and above all, the ancient, time-honored beauty of one of the finest cities in Europe.

With love,

HENRY.

Students Raise Level Of Academic Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—Steady improvement in academic status is shown by students in the College of the University of Pennsylvania, in spite of the fact that economic conditions have forced many to engage in part-time employment, according to Dr. Robert A. Brotemarkle, college personnel officer.

One in every six students now enrolled in the three upper classes received either all A grades, or A and B, during the second semester of 1933-34. This means that out of a total of 748 of last year's students, 16.2 per cent won these high marks, as compared with 14.2 per cent who won them for the corresponding semester in 1932-33, the report states.

A total of 622 students, or 83.2 per cent of those in these same classes, had no deficiencies in academic subjects and physical education during the semester, as compared with 80.1 per cent during the corresponding semester of the year previous, while 85 per cent had no deficiencies in academic subjects alone.

Fair Attendance Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The total paid attendance at the Virginia State Fair was 1632 more than in 1933, despite two days of rain, according to Charles Somma, general manager. The total attendance this year was 118,593. This figure does not include any passes nor does it include the hundreds of children who were guests on "Children's Day."

Work Found by Majority Of Drexel Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—More than two-thirds of the 1934 graduates of Drexel University, of this city, are now employed, according to a survey just completed by the placement bureau of the college.

The school of engineering reports the highest percentage of employment, recording 75.7 per cent of all graduates of last year possessing jobs, while the school of engineering, chemical, civil, mechanical and electrical, graduated 99 last June and now reports 75 of this number gainfully employed, one taking graduate work, 16 unemployed and seven not having answered the questionnaire.

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900
TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON
W. PHILA.

The Alice
Brown Suede *Black Suede*
A smart gore pump of the high cut type. The narrow bands of Amalco stripping make it distinctively individual.
Selby Arch Preserver Shoes
Pedometer tests show the average woman walks 7 miles daily in doing her household duties.
You have everything to gain in comfort and nothing to lose. 60 styles for your selection . . . 8.50 to 12.50
Robert Cherry's Son's
5541-47 Germantown Avenue, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Episcopals Mave To Admit Women To High Council

Changes in Church Policy Weighed by Auxiliary at Atlantic City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 17—Approval by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of the admission of four women to membership in the National Council of the denomination was envisaged here today following action by the house of deputies to this end yesterday. The national council itself already has approved acceptance of women to its membership.

The women's auxiliary, a strong unit in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, long has exercised a powerful influence in shaping the policies of the national council, although it lacked an official voice. It now has before it comments and proposals on behalf of the auxiliary which would have important bearing on Protestant Episcopal policy. These proposals were presented by Miss Vida Dutton Scudder, who is active in social work and in the Church League for Industrial Democracy.

Christian Idealism Issues

Addressing the auxiliary yesterday, Miss Scudder declared that "the sharpest issue faced by Christian idealism today is that between political Communism and Christianity," but that "there need be little distinction for the present between Communist and Christian social aims."

"The difference between the Marxian vision and the Christian is less one of social ends than of means," she declared.

Miss Scudder held that "our social system flatly contradicts any aspiration to love one's neighbor—in actual practice—as one's self."

"A fundamental issue is arising between those who feel they should coöperate with secular revolutionary groups and those who feel they would be betraying their church if they did so," she said, stressing the view that the duty of the Christian radicals was "to ally themselves with secular revolutionary groups and coöperate with them, to give these secular groups the leadership that only the Gospel can offer."

Higher Social Order Sought

"None of these social movements sees beyond establishment of a just social order," she added. "We go further; we seek such an order that all may know God better."

Miss Scudder is the daughter of missionaries in South India. She was graduated from Smith College in 1884, studied at Oxford and in Paris and is professor emeritus of English literature at Wellesley.

The house of deputies was on record today in favor of relaxing the three-day advance notice for marriage in special cases.

The House of Bishops meanwhile has instructed the committee on canons prepare legislation embodying proposed changes in the office of presiding bishop. These would retire the incumbent at the age of 68, rather than simply electing for a six-year term, would give him a primatial see, and would confer the powers of primate or metropolitan and eventually the title of archbishop.

Great University Expands Program To Help Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17—The educational program for children which the university museum, of the University of Pennsylvania, here, has sponsored for the past few years, has been expanded to include three separate programs for the coming year, according to an announcement by Dr. Horace H. F. Jayne, director of the museum.

The museum's collections have been drawn on to fit up the two junior studios as homes of the South American Indians, and in these studios the Saturday morning classes will be conducted to instruct in pottery making, wood carving, modeling and water and oil coloring.

The "How-To-Make-It-At-Home" Club will be the second project of the program. This is for the benefit of children who may not be able to come to the museum building for instruction. The members of the club receive from the museum, at monthly intervals, complete materials and directions for making unusual and interesting objects used by past civilizations or primitive peoples in various countries.

Special junior memberships to the museum constitute the final division of the children's program, and to these members the museum will mail each month, from November to April, a story about people in foreign countries. Members of this club will also receive a how-to-make-it gift during the year, and will be admitted to the museum's annual junior entertainment.

Insull Attorneys Move to Keep Out Business Records

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—The findings of two years of investigation made by government agents hung in the balance today as Samuel Insull's legal forces moved to block the admission of 2500 business records into evidence.

For weeks both sides have prepared arguments on this question—the principal crisis thus far in the mail fraud trial of Insull and 16 co-defendants.

The words, "we tender them all," with a wave of Prosecutor Leslie E. Salter's hand toward a bulky bookcase containing the documents was the starting signal late yesterday for the legal skirmish which could delay resumption of the actual trial for two months.

Earlier, the Government introduced evidence purporting to show that the Insull Securities Company favored the person with a small fixed income to the big investor as prospective customers, because the big buyers "sell out at the first turn of the market."

Mr. F. R. Evers of the company said in a letter to his salesmen that even a "sale a day" would do, and urged them into action.

Virginia Reports Road Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A total of $18,767,119 was expended for construction and maintenance of roads in the Virginia highway system during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934, according to the annual report of the State Highway Department. Of this amount, $7,416,757 was appropriated by the Federal Government.

PHILADELPHIA
Cafe VERNON
50 W. Chelten Ave.
In the Heart of Germantown
Sunday Dinners
60c, 75c, $1.00
Week Days 50c, 60c, 75c
Luncheons 35c and 60c
All Steaks and Chops Charcoal Broiled
Have you tried our Sizzling Platters?
Delicious Fried Oysters and Sea Food

Fresher by a Day
At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks.
45th and Parrish Streets
PHILADELPHIA
Telephone Preston 1920
SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK

Today Is—
FURSDAY
Furs of the Better Grade
are distinctly economical . . .
Individual cloth coats, fur trimmed, from $100.00 up.
Theo. F. Siefert
1730 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pardon My Oxford Accent
As British as the tweeds or hand-knits with which it will be worn. Classic simplicity of line in crushed brown calf. Rounded semi-soft toe. Leather layered heel.
$7.50

Harper's Walk Over Shop
1022 Chestnut Street
PHILADELPHIA

An Event That Can Last Only a Limited Time!
Double Savings in Re-Upholstering!
The Materials are rich, heavy and durable tapestries that wear well. New patterns and colors and qualities worth twice the price on these sale tickets. A fine variety of plain and figured tapestries from which to select. This group of fabrics is limited in quantity, for the whole selection was obtained in a favorable purchase.
The Work will be done in our custom workrooms, by skilled upholsterers, at prices to save you much. After you have selected your material, a flat price will be given you for the complete upholstering. No estimate necessary. The prices quoted are for any standard club or wing chair, or davenport. Similar reductions for odd pieces such as Virginia sofas and tufted pieces.

Club or Wing Chairs
Re-upholstered Labor and Materials $24.50
Saving You About ¼
Davenports
Re-upholstered Labor and Materials $47.50
Tapestry Fabrics
by the Yard $1.95
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER—*Sixth Floor*
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Market and Filbert Streets—at Eighth Street—Philadelphia

President Pushes Housing Plans

Shift Disclosed in Houde Case

Air Mail Black List Denied

Ambassador Daniels Disclaims Interference With Mexican Education—Cement Makers Satisfy TVA on Prices—Parks Set Record

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—Under the impact of various trusted and zealous advisers, President Roosevelt has decided to push the housing program—including subsistence and farm homes as well as slum clearance—on a new scale next year.

This newly important method of affecting business recovery and rehabilitation at once comes to the fore to succeed the more grandiose forms of public works—such as the enormous dams which the President inspected on his return from the Pacific coast. The indications are that something nearer to the homes of citizens, such as the housing program constitutes, will occupy the spotlight, and the colossal dams will be subordinated.

The Administration's new emphasis on housing is a reversion to precisely the program which was sponsored by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University and the Bank of England. Both before and after his departure from the Administration Professor Sprague urged home building as the best stimulus to recovery. The President minimized such possibilities at more than one press conference a year ago; today he indicates that housing will loom large in next year's Congressional program.

* * *

More New Homes: Building of profitable homes in place of slums—both in the city and the country—is going to be an important part of President Roosevelt's security program for the nation, he reveals.

The President is convinced that the housing program is a success. He pointed especially to two localities—one at Red House in West Virginia, and another in Arkansas, where new communities are being set up and destitute families are being given homes and tools that will enable them to become self-supporting and eventually repay the Government for its aid. Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator, has described the Arkansas project so alluringly to the President that he told newspaper men today he thought he might go down there to live after he leaves the White House.

Mr. Roosevelt took the opportunity to deny that there is any inconsistency in the fact that Mr. Hopkins is stocking new farms while the Secretary of Agriculture is trying to get rid of an agricultural surplus. What Mr. Hopkins is attempting to do, the President explained, is to give stranded farmers, miners and other destitute persons an opportunity to make themselves self-sufficient on small farms so they woud not have to be dependent on the Government for relief.

The men who are given a new chance on more fertile farming land under the rural rehabilitation program are allowed to enter their products in the commercial market which differentiates them from the subsistence homesteaders who can raise just enough for their families and must earn their cash income from some other occupation.

* * *

The Houde Case: The unusual rift between two government agencies which developed recently when the Department of Justice refused to prosecute the Houde Engineering Company case for the National Labor Relations Board assumed even stranger outlines today when Mr. Lloyd Garrison, chairman of the board, announced at a press conference that the Department of Justice would prosecute.

He explained that the suit had never been dropped; had merely been held up pending further evidence and that he understood the Justice Department would soon begin proceedings.

All of which was extremely puzzling to reports who had heard at first hand within a few days just how the Department of Justice felt on the matter. As to that there is no question, or wasn't last week when it was indicated on highest authority that it had no intention whatever of touching the case.

Such lack of coördination between two government agencies is most unusual. There are frequent rifts, but the greatest care is usually taken to get together on public pronouncements. In this case the Labor Board first spoke for the department. Then the department announced that the board was all wrong. Now the board again speaks for the department. The feeling persists that Mr. Garrison and his board have gone further with its majority rule decision in the Houde case than even a Roosevelt Administration cares to follow.

* * *

Blacklist: The Post Office Department acted quickly today to deny implications in testimony by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh yesterday that "a blacklist" is kept of air-line executives whose companies lost their contracts in last year's cancellations.

"The department has no 'blacklist,'" Mr. Branch said. He pointed out that the air-mail law passed by Congress last June ruled that no corporation may hold an air-mail contract under certain conditions.

"This provision of the law," he said, "clearly makes ineligible for an air-mail contract any company who has an 'officer or director or an employee performing general managerial duties . . . who has heretofore entered into any unlawful combination to prevent the making of any bids for carrying the mail.'"

All of which means that while the Post Office Department does not keep a list of actual names the new ruling quite effectually does keep a certain group of air-line executives out of the air-mail contract picture. It is this exclusion of a group which Colonel Lindbergh considers experienced and able men which the famous flier considers an impediment to aviation development.

* * *

Difficulties of Diplomacy: Words of commendation which Mr. Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, were reported as bestowing upon the Mexican program for removing religious teachings from the schools, have resulted in a stiff protest from the Roman Catholic leaders in the United States to the Roosevelt Administration.

President Roosevelt is called upon to remove Ambassador Daniels—his old chief for eight years in the Navy Department—from office. Although the protests have been widely published, the President this morning took no cognizance of them, and thought there might have been a misunderstanding.

The Ambassador, calling on the long-distance telephone from Mexico City, reiterated to Mr. William Phillips, Under Secretary of State his firm belief in public schools and universal education, as a reply to the charges the various Roman Catholic periodicals and organizations had made against him. He said he did not even remotely touch on the character of education in Mexico.

Ambassador Daniels, who is held by the President in a good deal of affection, was at first not welcomed by many as Ambassador to Mexico because he was Secretary of the Navy during the Vera Cruz landing of American forces. But in Mexico City he has spread friendliness and made a record scarcely second to that of Mr. Dwight W. Morrow. The Mexican capital has admired his unaffected charm, and Mexican-American relations have been upon a warm basis.

* * *

Corn-Hog Plan Wins: Because farmers have indicated that they wanted it, a new AAA corn-hog production control program, similar to that now in effect, will be planned for 1935.

The Agriculture Adjustment Administration has been taking a poll in 41 states, in which farmers register their views after they have had a chance to discuss their problems with their neighbors and farm organization officials. The vote showed approximately 69 per cent of the 500,000 corn-hog farmers were in favor of continuing in the adjustment program through next year. A total of 345,310 had voted in favor and 153,181 against the program.

The results, said Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section, "indicate rather clearly that corn-hog producers want a follow-up program. As soon as this can be worked out, it will be announced and will probably follow the general outline of the previous contract, involving control requirements and the benefit payments with respect to both corn and hogs."

* * *

Cement War: Owners of private cement plants breatned easier today because the Tennessee Valley Authority has decided to buy 6,000,000 barrels of cement from them instead of trying to manufacture its own.

On the other hand, the Government has won a point, because it used the threat of a public plant to force the cement manufacturers to the price it felt was fair.

Some time ago, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, public works administrator, charged that cement compahies were holding their prices too high and hinted that there might be collusion. If such were the case, he warned then the Government would make its own cement.

Yesterday bids were opened at Knoxville on 1,500,000 barrels of cement for the Norris and Wheeler dams now under construction. The price offered by private concerns on the cement for Norris was $1.7384; for Wheeler, $1.8798.

Meanwhile the Tennessee Valley Authority has been studying what it would cost to make cement on the Tennessee River at Sheffield, Ala., where both raw materials and cheap power are available. When the bids were opened, the cement manufacturers were told that the authority had decided to pay what they asked rather than to construct and operate an additional plant in an already overbuilt industry. The cement companies' only complaint now is that they consider the prices they were forced to bid less than fair prices, especially at the low rate of production now prevailing in the industry.

* * *

Park Record: National Park Year was a big success. Nearly 4,000,000 persons, a record number, visited the parks during the 1934 season.

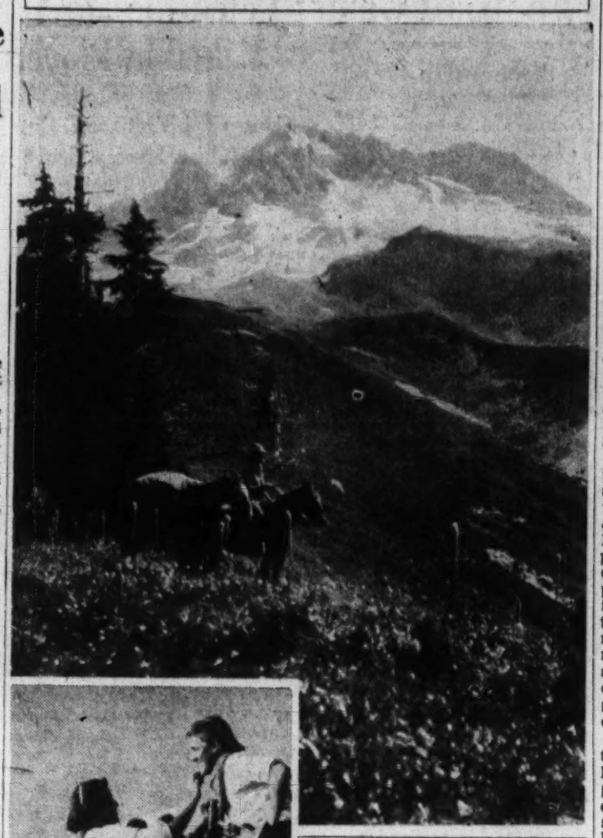
The beauties of the 24 national parks were especially advertised this year over the radio and on postage stamps. Then, too, President Roosevelt's visit to Hawaii and Glacier National Park, with his radio address from the latter, served to make the public better acquainted with recreational resources.

Last year 2,867,374 persons visited the parks; this year there were 3,965,720. Most popular parks were the Great Smoky Mountains, which had 420,000 visitors; Rocky Mountain had 365,392; and Yosemite, 309,431.

The 1934 total national park travel included visitors to Abraham Lincoln National Park in Kentucky and Fort McHenry National Park in Maryland. These two areas formerly administered by the War Department were recently transferred to the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, but deducting the 449,000 persons who visited these two areas, the 1934 travel to the parks is still in excess of the 1933 park travel.

About 340,000 more automobiles entered the parks in 1934 than in 1933.

Grandeur Unveiled



Upper: Courtesy of United States Forest Service to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Lower THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—Paradise Park on Mt. Hood. Lower — Going Around Mt. Hood.

'Farleyizing' of Nation Attempted, Fess Charges

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 17 (AP)—Striking back at Postmaster-General James A. Farley, Democratic national chairman who severely criticised him for his opposition to the New Deal in a speech at Columbus Saturday, United States Senator Simeon D. Fess declared last night an attempt had been made to "Farleyize" the nation.

He asserted the Postmaster-General's cancellation of air-mail contracts on the charge of fraud was made "with desire to reward faithful Democrats." He charged that the National Administration has been guilty of "wasteful extravagance" under the New Deal to "perpetuate itself through use of public funds" and has allowed the nation's credit and financial structure to break down "in order to introduce the schemes of Socialism already inaugurated."

Timberline Trail Circles Mt. Hood; Scenery Unfolds

Autos Barred From 45-Mile Recreational Project in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—A timberline trail around Mt. Hood, built during the season just passed, provides a means for everyone who is fond of mountains to become acquainted with Oregon's austere, white peak. Mountain meadows, playgrounds dotted with alpine flowers and many vistas of beauty lie waiting to be discovered along the new trail about 45 miles in extent, encircling Mt. Hood in the region where forests give way to glaciers.

The trail, at an elevation of approximately 6000 feet, or timberline, affords a view of surrounding lakes valleys and adjacent pinnacles. Mt. Jefferson, Mt. Adams, Mt. Rainier, Mt. St. Helens and many other peaks of the Cascade Range are in direct line of vision at various points. With field glasses, or in some instances with the naked eye, the traveler of the timberline trail may look into the crevasses of the neve of Eliot glacier and scan Coe and Ladd glaciers. He may look down on eastern Oregon where great wheatfields lie below like checkerboards.

Mt. Hood's trail is purely a recreational development, most of which has been accomplished during the present season through coöperation of Civilian Conservation Corps labor and forest funds. About $10,000 has been spent thus far in construction of the trail, exclusive of the CCC. There will remain at the conclusion of the season's work several connecting links, through steep canyons, which will be held over for construction early next summer.

Approaches to the trail are being improved. One may go to the trail by automobile; but at the point where the road intersects the trail the motor must be left behind. Only hikers and travelers on horseback may pass along the new trail. Shelter cabins already spot the trail and more are being built. About 10 of these cabins, built of stone, will provide havens for travelers in case they are caught in storms or prefer to spread their blankets under a roof rather than the sky.

The shelters are of standard construction, providing a room 10 feet by 14 feet. In some of the cabins there is a corner fireplace.

Tall cedar posts painted orange will mark the trail, particularly in open spaces where they will be intervisible. Through the timbered areas blazes will be made on the trees. These will serve as the best guide through the forest after snow has fallen.

Tree-Planting Campaign Planned in Georgia Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Plans for planting 10,000,000 young trees on a 12-acre tract of the campus of Georgia University's College of Agriculture, are announced by Mr. Loy E. Rast, regional director of the Sandy Creek soil erosion project.

These plans also include planting some 675,000 other trees, mostly black locust and pine, on lands of farmers who have signed federal soil erosion contracts, it was stated.

Tree 840 Years Old Claimed in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Raleigh, N. C.

TREES have grown in North Carolina that approached the ages of some of the famous sequoias of California, it is claimed by Mr. Harry T. Davis, curator of geology at the State Museum here.

He cites a specimen of cross-section which has been placed on exhibition in the museum. It contains 840 rings, indicating it was as many years old. Accepting this method of reckoning, it sprang up just 28 years after William the Conqueror landed in England, was 121 years old when the Magna Charta was signed, and was approximately 400 years old when Columbus landed on the island of San Salvador in 1492.

Decency and Comfort Demanded by Labor

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17 (AP)—A standard of living "that will provide a life of decency and comfort," was outlined yesterday by Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as a major objective in the bargaining efforts of his organization.

"There is a difference of opinion," he said, "as to what enters into a decent and comfortable living. For a minimum there must be a home—and, of course, food and clothing.

"In addition to the bare necessities, we hope to make it possible for workers to cultivate the cultural, spiritual and artistic side of their lives. The enjoyment of leisure enters into the picture.

"Then there is the education of the children. And the worker ought to receive enough wages so he can prepare for adversity—to have something saved up for emergencies."

Akron School's Pied Piper Posters Bring Praise From Hameln, Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—The famous old story of the Pied Piper of Hamelin has an added significance now for pupils of one of Akron's schools, and many a child in Hameln, Ger., knows now that the city of Akron, Ohio, is on the map.

Some time ago, an art teacher here, Miss Dora S. Tausch, whose ancestors came from the Pied Piper village, heard that the 650th anniversary of the famous Piper's visit was to be celebrated in the German town with great doings. There were to be historical pageants, plays and concerts, all based on the legend of the clever man who played his magic pipes and led the rats and later the children of the village into the mountains. There were to be many foreign visitors, and the doors of the town were to be thrown open hospitably to all who might wish to join in the celebration.

Unable to journey to her homeland to participate in the celebration, Miss Tausch did the next best thing. She spent hours reading the old story to the children in all its various forms. She read from Browning's poem on the subject and parts of Mrs. Josephine Preston Peabody's famous play, which she believes is the best thing ever to be written on the Pied Piper.

Then she put the children in her art classes to work making two elaborate-colored posters, depicting the slender figure of the Piper in his green suit and red cap, dancing through the streets of the little village with the rats following along. They mailed the finished posters to the village councilmen at Hameln, Ger.

The exhibition of the Pied Piper in story and picture was held during the month of August in the little old town. And the posters from the Akron school occupied a prominent position in the reception hall of the main city building, according to a letter which Miss Tausch received from the grateful villagers. And in appreciation for the Akron contribution, the people of Hameln sent a beautiful set of engravings depicting the history of the town, to Miss Tausch, and also a beautiful pin showing the Pied Piper wrought all in silver.

The children of Miss Tausch's art classes are very proud of their gifts, and now feel that Hameln, Ger., is their adopted town.

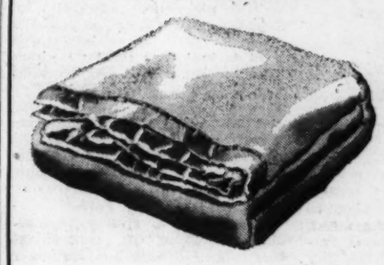
Gangster Pays Penalty

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 17—Harry Pierpont, Dillinger gangster, was electrocuted at the Ohio Penitentiary early today for the murder of Sheriff Jess Sarber of Lima, Oct. 12, 1933.

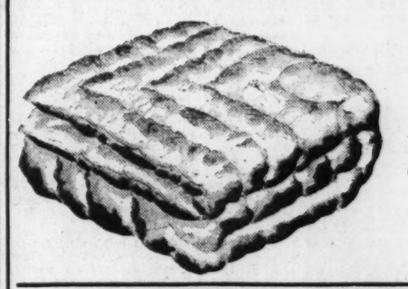
Why Climb Stairs?
Use an Electrically Operated
Beckwith StairCar

Pamphlet and Prices on Request
Beckwith Elevator Co.
Home Elevators
—Established 1889—
113 Albany Street
BOSTON
Telephone LIBerty 8333

From The Wanamaker Blanket Shop!
The Famous KENWOOD
All-Wool Blankets
$10.95
Size 60 x 90 ins.
$12.50
Size 72 x 90 ins.



Those luxurious favorites that have a certain homespun charm . . . woven of selected wool yarns . . . the deep, warm textures are superb and the colors exceptionally beautiful.
Rose, Blue, Lavender, Peach, Green Copper and Tan
Beautifully satin-bound to match



Wanamaker Special!
Down-Filled Comforter
Sateen Covered $12.50
Excellent quality sateen . . . filled to a buoyantly plump and satisfying puffiness . . . deeply quilted and carefully finished.
Rose, Blue, Lavender, Gold, Green
CUT SIZE 72x84 INCHES
Mail and telephone orders filled
JOHN WANAMAKER
NEW YORK
Ninth Street and Broadway
Stuyvesant 9-4700
PHILADELPHIA
Bell: Rittenhouse 1000
Keystone: Race 4801

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
936 W. 63rd Street Chicago, Ill

A New Chuckle TREAT

10¢
AT YOUR DEALERS

Comparison
proves the merits of our "Budget Service" Really fine quality priced sensibly low
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Launderers for 36 Years
8 FLORA STREET BROOKLINE

• THIS IS THE HOTEL *which everybody praises* IN NEW YORK
• The modern, smart, *friendly* hotel with 800 outside rooms, all featuring bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Convenient to everything. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.
• HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y. C.

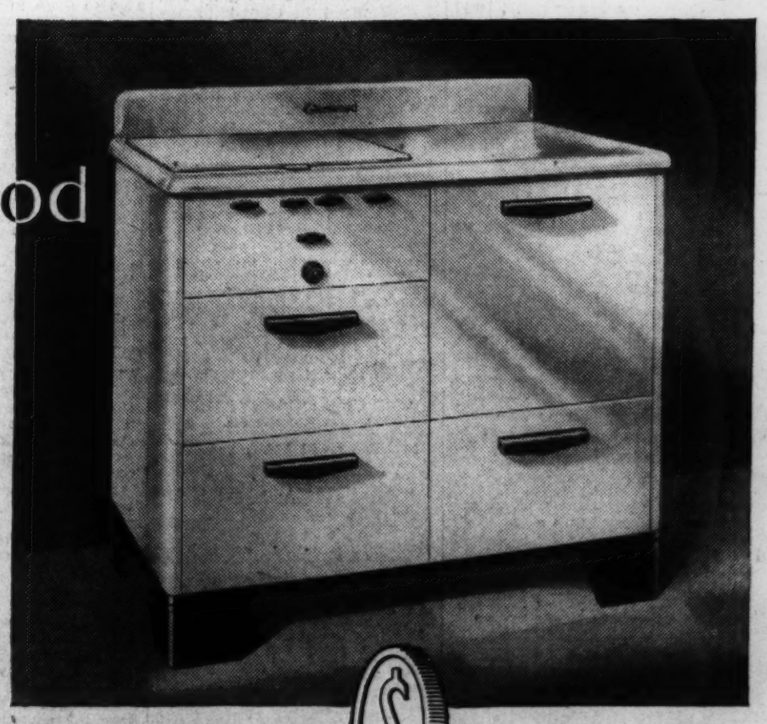
Unique elastic side straps are individually adjustable.
Note flatness of diaphragm and reduction of hips and hollow back.
"NEVASPRED" takes care of two most difficult points of the figure, hips and diaphragm; corrects hollow back.
"NEVASPRED" reduces hip line three to four inches during entire long life of garment.
Madame Alston
33 West 34th Street NEW YORK
Telephone Wisconsin 7-3878
Mail orders filled

In Albany—
GENERAL ELECTRIC
Oil Furnace
Air Conditioning
sold by
WESTOVER-WOLFE, Inc.
170 Washington Avenue Tel. 5-3324
ALBANY, N. Y.

Clip this and send for information about a John Hancock Annuity that will guarantee you a life income. Contracts to suit every individual.
John Hancock
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
JOHN HANCOCK INQUIRY BUREAU
197 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....
C.S.M.-34

$2 A DAY
SINGLE ROOM AND PRIVATE BATH
in a new hotel on 42nd Street 2 blocks east of Grand Central Station.
HOTEL TUDOR
NEW YORK CITY

Buy now and YOU SAVE
$88.00 ORIGINAL PRICE
-62.10 AND YOUR OLD RANGE
$25.90
Your old range accepted as Down Payment on this new Glenwood



Imagine saving 30% on the cost of this very latest Glenwood . . . made by New England's largest gas range manufacturers . . . with automatic heat control, the new Speedlux Burners, and, best of all, fully automatic lighting of the ovens as well as the top burners!
This offer holds good for only a short time. While it lasts you can buy this 1934 Glenwood Masterpiece at any Greater Boston gas office for $69. (Regular price: $88.) We will also allow you 10% for your old range, making the actual price $62.10 plus small installation and carrying charges. Your down payment will then be taken care of and, if you like, you can pay as little as a dollar a week while you are enjoying the comforts and conveniences of this superb new range.
But you must *act immediately.* The time limit on this Replacement Offer is getting very short. Ask about it at your local gas office today!
IT'S *Yours* FOR A DOLLAR $ A WEEK
AT ALL Gas COMPANY SHOWROOMS
with
Heat control regulates temperature to any desired degree. Good baking is automatic on this range.
HEAT CONTROL
Glenwood "Speedlux" burners have no holes to get clogged. They are smooth, polished discs that make rings of clear blue flame which cook faster than ever before.
SPEEDLUX BURNERS
and
Even the ovens of this range are automatically lighted for you. Top burners too, of course.
AUTOMATIC LIGHTING
The MASTERPIECE Model
Here is a truly great Glenwood, with all the modern features of the most expensive gas ranges. It is heavily insulated, solidly built, beautifully designed and—like all Glenwoods—really does "Make Cooking Easy."

Patrick Given Big Assignment In Bruin Camp

Team Needs Bolstering on Defense—Players Ordered to Report at Quebec

Hockey began officially in Boston last night when the local sport writers were tendered an informal dinner by the Boston Bruins and Frank Patrick, new manager, was introduced. During the progress of the dinner the sale of Harry Oliver, veteran right wing, and Alex Smith, defenseman, to New York Americans, was transacted by telephone.

Following an outline of team plans for the coming season Art Ross, general manager of the Boston Bruin and Cub organization, formally presented the new Bruin manager, Patrick, to the writers. Patrick then went into detail concerning the team and also expressed pleasure at locating in Boston.

Bruins Defense Looks Weak

Defensively he admitted the Bruins appear weak right now. It had been hoped that the locals would secure Red Dutton, veteran defenseman, from Americans, but negotiations fell through. Some 40 odd players, including 20 amateur tryouts, will report at Quebec tomorrow and Friday, and out of this group the process of building two teams will begin.

Only one player, Nels Stewart, of the professional group, is unsigned and General Manager Ross expected no difficulty ironing out the difference. Eddie Shore came to terms yesterday an hour before the dinner following a $25.00 phone call from Boston to Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, Shore's home.

The veterans of last year's Bruins team who have been retained are Tiny Thompson, goalie; Archie Wilcox and Eddie Shore, defensemen; Red Beattie, Marty Barry, Nels Stewart and Peggy O'Neil, centers; one right wing, Dit Clapper, and one left wing, Babe Siebert. New men for the Bruins are Jean Pusie, from London, Ont., and Joe Jerwa, Cubs, defensemen; Johnny Gagnon, Canadiens; Art Giroux, Providence, and Charlie Sands, Maple Leafs, right wings, and Jack Shill, Maple Leafs, left wing, along with any other of the squad reporting who look good to Patrick.

Hitchman to Manage Cubs

Fred Hitchman, former defenseman of the Bruins and manager of the Cubs last year, is likely to have the most revised lineup of the two teams. In the announcement last night Ross named only Frank Jerwa, Bill Cunningham, Don Smillie and Pinkie Davie as among those to be retained with no mention made of such players as Myles Lane, Happy Harnott, Milt Halliday, Obs Heximer, Tommy Filmore, Sheldon Buckles, Don Weir or Bert McInenly. Offhand he intimated that many players would be loaned out.

Of course Joe Jerwa has been taken to the Bruins while George Patterson has been traded to Detroit for Gene Carrigan, and Percy Jackson went to Rangers for Jean Pusie. Joe Bretto will return for another trial from the Central Hockey League along with three others from that district, Cully Dahlstrom, T. Blake, and Cliff Purpur.

The Bruins will have 11 days in which to train at Quebec and then they make an exhibition tour of the maritime provinces with Canadiens, returning to Quebec for a game Nov. 4 and then they brush up for the opening league encounter in Toronto, Nov. 8.

Two Southeastern Gridiron Stars

Millard R. Howell '35
University of Alabama

Capt. Charles B. Rogers '35
University of Florida

Hockey Briefs

By the Associated Press

Saint John, N. B., Oct. 17

LEROY (GOLDY) GOLDSWORTHY, who came to the Montreal Canadiens this year in the trade which sent Howie Morenz, ranks pretty well up among the big league hockey players, but in his other sport, baseball, he hasn't had so much success. He was leading pitcher of the class D Northern League in 1933, but failed to advance and won only 13 games against 12 losses with Winnipeg last summer.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The Chicago Black Hawks have broken off negotiations with their newly acquired goalie, Lorne Chabot, and have left the net-minding job to be decided between Joe Starke, last year's sub, and Samuel (Porky) Levine, who played with Kansas City. Chabot was reported to be holding out for the same salary the Hawks paid the late Chuck Gardiner, who was the highest salaried goalie in the business.

MONTREAL — The Montreal Maroons have just about given up hope of signing Alex Connell, Ottawa veteran, as goal tender this year. They wanted Alex to relieve Dave Kerr in the nets, but he has not been able to obtain leave from the Ottawa Fire Department.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.—Among the 10 amateurs who are trying out with Les Canadiens in their training here are four of last year's outstanding amateurs. They are Jack McGill and Nels Crutchfield of McGill University, Adelard Lafrance of Sudbury, who played a few games late last season with the Habitants, and Maxie Bennett of the Hamilton Tigers, Ontario senior champions.

DETROIT — Frank Carson and Howie Morenz could tell a lot about how time passes for a hockey player. Fifteen years ago they started out together as juniors in Stratford, Ont. Morenz was traded by the Canadiens to Chicago, apparently heading for a managerial job. Carson announced his retirement from hockey a few days ago when Manager Jack Adams of the Red Wings asked waivers on him and his playing partner, Happy Emms.

QUEBEC—Business is looking up for the Boston Bruins. In addition to their regular squad, two amateur stars from western Canada are reported on their way to the training camp here in search of jobs. They are Walt Cunningham, star of the Selkirk Juniors last year, and "Nip" Hergescheimer of the Winnipeg Falcon Juniors.

Giants Due for Shake-Up Before '35 Season Starts

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The New York Giants, deposed from the seats of the baseball mighty this year, will undergo a shake-up before the 1935 campaign rolls around, but there is no reason to expect that the talented southpaw, Carl Hubbell, will be traded in the process of club alterations.

From his home in Memphis yesterday Manager Bill Terry added his denial to the somewhat indignant reaction at Giants' headquarters here over the circulation of reports that Hubbell would be offered to the world champion Cardinals for one of the Dean brothers.

Alabama Meets Tennessee In Crucial Football Game

Southeastern Conference Standing

College—	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Alabama	2	0	76	6	1.000
Tulane	2	0	41	12	1.000
Vanderbilt	2	0	34	12	1.000
Louisiana St.	1	0	20	6	1.000
Tennessee	1	0	27	0	1.000
Georgia	0	0	0	0	.000
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	.000
Georgia Tech	0	1	12	27	.000
Florida	0	1	12	28	.000
Auburn	0	2	6	33	.000
Sewanee	0	1	6	35	.000
Mississippi	0	1	0	27	.000
Mississippi St.	0	2	0	48	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 17—When Alabama and Tennessee clash in their annual mêlée at Birmingham, Saturday, one of the leading contenders for Southeastern Conference honors will be temporarily eliminated from the championship picture. Just as in other seasons the league title may be decided in this contest, for by whatever yardstick one may choose, these teams loom as two of the strongest of the circuit. Whether one is partial to the rhythm of the Notre Dame system, backed by power, as employed by Coach Frank Thomas at Alabama, or is disposed toward the speed and deception taught from an Army background by Maj. R. R. Neyland at Tennessee, there will be action for the most fastidious in this premier battle of the day.

Down in New Orleans the folks of that Creole city will see Tulane and Georgia in another intraconference battle. Tulane, rated as a favorite among the title seekers, will be out to improve its position with a third victory within the loop and also to avenge a 1933-defeat at the hands of Georgia. The latter team, hard-ridden by Coach H. J. Mehre with the opprobrium of "newspaper champions" after its recent showing, will be out to regain a bit of lost prestige and may make the game interesting from that standpoint.

Vanderbilt, fresh from conquest on alien soil, entertains Auburn at Nashville in one of the oldest rivalries in the loop. Like Tulane, the Commodores will be out to annex a third victory in the circle. Playing in fine form, and with a high rating to maintain, the Vanderbilt team has every reason for success in this tilt.

Kentucky at Chapel Hill

Playing on the interconference bill with Southern Conference teams Kentucky journeys to Chapel Hill to tackle a strong North Carolina U. eleven. The Blue Grass eleven is an inexperienced team playing under a new coach, C. A. Wynne, and will find it difficult to overcome North Carolina strength as revealed in a victory over Georgia Saturday. Florida faces Coach Heartley Anderson's North Carolina State crew at Tampa in a similar game. The latter team won its last start against South Carolina and it will take all the courage and ability of a sturdy and hard-fighting Florida squad to gain victory. Louisiana will attempt to maintain its perfect record in a game with Arkansas of the Southwest Conference in their battle at Shreveport. This game brings together two powerful and resourceful elevens with honors apparently even.

The intersectional card finds Sewanee too light to cope with a strong U. S. Military Academy team at West Point. Georgia Technology has a team with latent possibilities that may come to the fore in its game with Michigan at Ann Arbor. Remaining conference teams play smaller opponents of the South. Mississippi entertains Howard College at Oxford, while Mississippi State will attempt a comeback against Southwestern at Memphis.

Win as Predicted

Southeastern Conference elevens won their battles of Saturday as predicted and there were no distinct upsets to enliven the intraconference games. The Tennessee-Ole Miss encounter was something of an exception due to the fact that the game ended in a rout for Tennessee where a close game was expected. Major Neyland, coaching his last year at Knoxville, used three elevens to batter through the Ole Miss squad and gain a 27-to-0 victory. Tennessee scored three touchdowns in a third period packed with action. Phillip Dickens '37, tall sophomore halfback substitute, passed to R. E. Rose '36, end, for one and scored the second on a six-yard dash. Kenneth Needham '36, substitute guard, blocked an Ole Miss kick and ran eight yards for the third score. A third-string team scored again in the fourth period.

Alabama resorted to long-distance jaunts to roll up a smashing 41-to-0 victory over Mississippi State at Tuscaloosa. The Crimson Tide managed to score in all but the third period as three teams were used to subdue the Staters. Several Alabama stars were held on the bench throughout the affray awaiting the all-important Tennessee contest of Saturday. James Angelich '36 and Young Boozer '37, alternating at halfback, did some brilliant running for Alabama. Boozer continued the great sprinting begun in the Sewanee game the previous week by scoring the last three Alabama touchdowns. He scored first by returning a State kickoff for 80 yards and a touchdown, and followed this great play by dashing 76 yards from scrimmage for a second score. The Alabama defense came through in great style to stop a State drive at the one-yard line. After advancing 71 yards State could not negotiate the last yard in four downs.

Wins in Open Football

Tulane defeated Florida 28 to 12 in a thrilling exhibition of open football at Tampa. The game was a great aerial battle with Claude Simons Jr. '35 of Tulane, and W. W. Chase '36 of Florida doing most of the tossing. Chase was particularly effective, completing 14 throws for the astounding total of 206 yards. On one occasion Chase passed about 60 yards to R. G. Moye '35, end, who stepped over the goal to score. Tulane displayed superiority on the ground. Simons continued the running, passing, and pass receiving that have marked him as a superb player in previous Tulane games.

Louisiana carried on its perfect record against Conference teams since the advent of Coach L. M. Jones by defeating Auburn 20 to 6 in a game at Baton Rouge Saturday night. Despite the superiority of Louisiana the game was thrilling throughout. Both teams exhibited fierce line play; but the Auburn team lacked offensive strength. Two 98-yard runs provided sensations for the spectators. On the opening kickoff J. L. Fatheree '36, Tulane half, dashed 95 yards to score. In the second period Millard Morris '36, Auburn end, captured a Tulane fumble on his own 5-yard stripe and dashed the length of the field for Auburn's only score. Alternate Capt. Benjamin Fenton '35, end, paved the way by taking out the last Tulane tackler. J. M. Rukas '36 and S. C. Calhoun '36 were outstanding for Tulsa at the tackles, while Fatheree and Abe Mickal '36, quarterback, again featured the play of the backs.

While Georgia and Georgia Technology were losing to teams of the Southern Conference, Kentucky saved the lower circuit from a shutout by beating Clemson. Playing at Lexington, University of Kentucky unleashed a daring last-minute aerial attack to defeat Clemson 7 to 0. After the teams had fought on even terms for three quarters, Clarence Ayres '36, substitute half, provided the passing and punch that carried Kentucky to scoring position from where Robert Pritchard '36, fullback, plunged over for the score.

Duke Gets Revenge

Georgia fell 0 to 14 before a North Carolina team that surprised with a powerful attack in the game at Sanford Stadium, Athens. Using full strength in the contest and having several scoring chances, the Georgians were still unable to muster sufficient punch to cross the goal line. The sensational work of Schaeffer at halfback gave the Tar Heels the margin necessary for victory.

Duke achieved ample revenge for the loss of its closing game to Georgia Technology last year when it defeated the Engineers by a score of 20 to 0 before a crowd of 30,000 at Durham. The smashing triumph helped to console Duke for its only loss during the 1933 season. All of Duke's touchdowns came in the first half and Technology was kept on the defensive until the last quarter. Spectacular running, punting, and passing gave Duke a marked advantage. The play of Halfback Cornelius, and Quarterback Parker, who on one occasion stood on his own goal line and kicked to the Technology 16-yard mark, was sensational.

In the only international battle participated in by a team of the circle, Vanderbilt routed Cincinnati 32 to 0 in a game Saturday night at Cincinnati. Starting off with a powerful attack the Cincinnati drive soon bogged and it was Vanderbilt the rest of the way. William Geny '36, blocked a kick and dashed 72 yards for the first Vanderbilt score, while a drive in which a 32-yard run by Capt. Eugene Beck '35, fullback, featured, provided the second touchdown. Sewanee defeated little Tennessee Wesleyan by a 21-to-0 score at Sewanee with Fullback Ralph Ruch '35 again featuring the offensive.

College Soccer Result

Yale 2, Wesleyan 0.

Southeastern Scores

Georgia		**Georgia Tech**	
42-Stetson	0	13-Clemson	7
7-Furman	2	12-Vanderbilt	27
0-No. Carolina	14	0-Duke	30
49	16	34	54
Alabama		**Vanderbilt**	
34-Howard	0	7-Miss. State	0
35-Sewanee	0	27-Georgia Tech	12
41-Miss. State	0	32-Cincinnati	0
100	0	66	12
Tennessee		**Sewanee**	
33-Centre	0	0-Southwestern	72
19-No Carolina	7	6-Alabama	35
27-Mississippi	0	21-Tenn. Wesley'n	0
79	7	27	37
Kentucky		**Auburn**	
26-Maryville	0	0-Birm'ngh'm So.	7
0-Wash. & Lee	7	15-Oglethorpe	0
27-Cincinnati	0	0-Tulane	13
7-Clemson	0	6-Louisiana St.	20
60	7	21	40
Tulane		**Florida**	
41-Chattanooga	0	13-Rollins	2
13-Auburn	6	26-Virginia P. I.	13
28-Florida	12	12-Tulane	28
82	12	43	43
Louisiana State		**Mississippi**	
9-Rice	9	44-Memphis T.	0
14-So. Methodist	14	19-Southwestern	0
20-Auburn	6	0-Tennessee	27
43	29	63	27
Miss. State			
13-Howard	7		
0-Vanderbilt	7		
6-Millsaps	7		
0-Alabama	41		
19	62		

Dizzy Dean Is Voted the Most Valuable Player

Comes Within Two Points of Making Perfect Score in the Balloting

Most Valuable National League Players

Year	Player	Club
1934	Dazzy Vance	Brooklyn
1935	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis
1926	Bob O'Farrell	St. Louis
1927	Paul Waner	Pittsburgh
1928	James Bottomley	St. Louis
1929	Rogers Hornsby	Chicago
1930	Hack Wilson	Chicago
1931	Frank Frisch	St. Louis
1932	Chuck Klein	Philadelphia
1933	Carl Hubbell	New York
1934	Dizzy Dean	St. Louis

CHICAGO, Oct. 17 (AP)—Jerome Herman (Dizzy) Dean, busy making $35,000 for himself this year, was named last night as the most valuable player in the National League for 1934.

Pitching ace of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals, Dean came within two points of a perfect score in the selection made by a committee of eight representing the Baseball Writers' Association of America. In the official balloting, first place counted 10 points, and Dean scored 78 points. Six members of the committee voted him the most valuable player and the other two ranked him second.

So pitcher succeeds pitcher in the most valuable player award. The honor was awarded to Carl Hubbell of the New York Giants last year. Hubbell this year finished in a three-way tie for ninth place, along with Paul Dean, Dizzy's brother, and Hal Schumacher, another Giant.

The victory of the valiant Dizzy was clear and decisive. He had a margin of 28 points over Paul Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who finished second, and of 36 points over Joe Moore of the New York Giants, in third place. Travis Jackson, Giants' inspiring infielder, landed in fourth place, with Melvin Ott, also of the Giants, fifth.

Twenty-five players were given points in the balloting. Twenty players were included in the honorable mention.

The committee making the award consisted of James O'Leary, Boston Globe; Lee Scott, Brooklyn Citizen; Warren Brown, Chicago Herald and Examiner; Frank Grayson, Cincinnati Times-Star; Will Wedge, New York Sun; Stanwood Baumgartner, Philadelphia Inquirer; Chester Smith, Pittsburgh, and Sidney Keener, St. Louis Star and Times.

The results of the balloting follows:

Jerome Herman Dean, St. Louis	78
Paul Waner, Pittsburgh	50
Joe Moore, New York	42
Travis Jackson, New York	39
Melvin Ott, New York	37
James Collins, St. Louis	32
William Terry, New York	30
Curt Davis, Philadelphia	18
Paul Dean, St. Louis	16
Hal Schumacher, New York	16
Carl Hubbell, New York	16
Wally Berger, Boston	13
Lon Warneke, Chicago	10
Charles Hartnett, Chicago	9
Gordon Slade, Cincinnati	5
Hazen Cuyler, Chicago	4
Ben Frey, Cincinnati	4
Fred Frankhouse, Boston	4
Ralph Boyle, Brooklyn	4
Bill Herman, Chicago	4
Frank Frisch, St. Louis	2
Waite Hoyt, Pittsburgh	2
Al Lopez, Brooklyn	1
Van Lingle Mungo, Brooklyn	1
Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh	1

Those receiving honorable mention were: Ethan Allen, Philadelphia; Len Koenecke, Brooklyn; Joe Medwick, St. Louis; Elwood English, Chicago; Gus Mancuso, New York; Jimmy Wilson, Philadelphia; Leo Durocher, St. Louis; Paul Derringer, Cincinnati; Lewis Frey, Brooklyn; Harold Traynor, Pittsburgh; Hugh Critz, New York; James Bottomley, Cincinnati; Floyd Herman, Chicago; William Urbanski, Boston; Lloyd Waner, Pittsburgh; Richard Bartell, Philadelphia; Sam Leslie, Brooklyn; Bill Delancey, St. Louis; Linus Frey, Brooklyn; John L. Martin, St. Louis.

Perry to Play on 1935 Team

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—When John Bull trots out his Davis Cup team for defense of the international tennis trophy next summer, Frederick J. Perry still will be in Great Britain's lineup. You can take that from no less an authority than F. R. Leighton-Crawford, a member of the British cup selection committee, who returned recently from the Pacific coast, where he talked with Perry. Leighton-Crawford scouted stories and suggestions that Perry plans to turn professional this year.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Baseball Facts and Rumors

ALTHOUGH it is a long time before the major league baseball teams begin training for the season of 1935 and it is a little early for the stove league to get properly warmed up, rumors as well as actual doings are creeping into the sports news from day to day and it looks as if even the usual strenuous season of college football, which is now receiving considerable assistance from the National Professional Football League teams in the way of furnishing more news than the average paper is able to print, would not be able to blot out baseball from the sports pages this fall. There was a time in the off seasons when little or no professional baseball appeared in the daily papers; but under the present high-pressure system of publicity there is seldom a day when an item or two of interest to the diamond fans does not show up.

Much Interest in the Giants

It is not to be surprised at that just now the New York Giants are attracting as much, if not more, attention than any of the other major-league clubs. After their surprising elimination from the National League pennant, the baseball fans began to conjecture as to just what Manager Terry would do with his players before the next training season started. That there will be a number of new faces in the lineup is generally expected, and rumors have even involved Pitcher Carl Hubbell. It is difficult, however, to imagine Hubbell being involved in any coming shakeup, although, if the club wants to trade him, it can undoubtedly get plenty of value in return. The Giants will certainly have to do something if they are going to regain the pennants which they lost this fall.

Cardinals Start Preparing Defense

The St. Louis Cardinals have already taken an important step toward the defense of their National and World pennants by signing Manager Frankie Frisch to a 1935 contract. Reports that things had not been going smoothly with the St. Louis club during the regular season were cast into oblivion during the last two or three weeks of the race by the splendid showing the Cards made. That Frisch's handling of the players warranted his retention another year cannot be questioned, and it is now up to him and the club to get the rest of the players into the fold. The team needs strengthening in one or two places, and the club undoubtedly has the money with which to buy the necessary players. It will have to sign up the two Deans in order to be a pennant contender next year, and, according to the brothers, this will not be a difficult task. I am afraid it may prove, however, more difficult than the Deans infer.

* * *

No Movies to Help East

What a help it would be to eastern college football teams if there were only a few movie studios in which needy, but deserving, gridiron players could earn from $7.50 to $10 a day and still keep up with their college work.

Harvard to Open Basketball Race Against the Champions

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—A schedule of 42 championship games for the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League for the season 1934-35 was announced yesterday by Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary-treasurer of the circuit. The league is composed of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Dartmouth, Columbia, Cornell and Pennsylvania.

Harvard and Pennsylvania draw the honor of opening the championship tournament in a game at Philadelphia on Saturday, Dec. 15. Harvard will play host to Princeton four days later in the only remaining contest scheduled before the start of the Christmas vacation.

League play will be closed March 16 with Yale's visit to Harvard. The other five teams complete their schedules one week earlier. Feature dates on the schedule remain as in other years. Pennsylvania once more will be the attraction on Morningside Heights at Columbia's midwinter alumni reunion on Lincoln's birthday. Yale again will serve in the same rôle at Princeton's reunion on Washington's birthday.

Pennsylvania will not revive the old custom of playing a league game at home on the afternoon of New Year's Day. The champion Red and Blue five, as a matter of fact, will not be seen on its home court between the opening on Dec. 15 and Feb. 8, when Yale will visit Philadelphia.

Dec. 15—Harvard at Pennsylvania; 19—Princeton at Harvard.
Jan. 8—Columbia at Princeton; 12—Princeton at Cornell; Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 14—Princeton at Dartmouth; Pennsylvania at Harvard; 15—Yale at Columbia; 18—Dartmouth at Columbia, 19—Dartmouth at Princeton; Cornell at Harvard; 22—Pennsylvania at Yale; 26—Yale at Cornell.
Feb. 2—Yale at Pennsylvania; 6—Dartmouth at Harvard; 9—Harvard at Princeton; Yale at Dartmouth; Pennsylvania at Cornell (afternoon); 12—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 13—Dartmouth at Cornell; 16—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; Columbia at Harvard; Cornell at Yale; 18—Cornell at Columbia; Dartmouth at Yale; 20—Princeton at Columbia; 22—Harvard at Cornell (afternoon); Yale at Princeton; 23—Columbia at Dartmouth; Cornell at Pennsylvania; 27—Pennsylvania at Princeton; Harvard at Yale; Columbia at Cornell.
March 2—Columbia at Pennsylvania; Cornell at Princeton; Harvard at Dartmouth; 6—Princeton at Yale; Harvard at Columbia; 9—Cornell at Dartmouth; Princeton at Pennsylvania; Columbia at Yale; 16—Yale at Harvard.

Baltimore Prepares To Honor Babe Ruth

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 17 (AP)—Baltimore is preparing to honor Babe Ruth, her baseball-playing son, by erecting a bust of him.

Paul E. Burke, president of the Maryland Amateur Athletic Association, announced plans for raising funds for the memorial last night.

He said he thought it fitting that the city where the home-run slugger started his career should mark the end of that career with a lasting tribute.

Ruth was "discovered" by Jack Dunn while a member of St. Mary's Industrial School here. Dunn, manager and owner of the Orioles, signed up the young slugger.

Mayor Howard W. Jackson, after a conference with Burke, has agreed to select a site for the bust. The Mayor heads the committee selected to raise the funds.

J. H. (Dizzy) Dean, star pitcher of the world champion St. Louis Cardinals, and voted the most valuable player in the National League, may, with his pitching brother, Paul, start the contributions.

Italian Sports, English Swimming and Diving Reviewed on Page 14.

Sporting Around the Hub

SQUASH racquets players of Greater Boston are due to have another busy season both at home and out of town. The Lockett Cup matches will be played in New York this season between seven-man teams from Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The United States championship singles will be played in Pittsburgh, and the doubles probably in Buffalo. On the home schedule will be the Middlesex Bowl tournament, state tournaments and interclub matches.

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, Richard V. Wakeman of the Union Boat Club was elected president. Other officers elected were: William H. Rice Jr., Boston Athletic Association, vice-president; Channing Frothingham Jr., Tennis and Racquet Club, treasurer, and Harry K. Cross, Union Boat Club, secretary.

* * *

Sydney Nasher of Hartford, Conn., who was a member of the varsity eight last year, has been added to the Massachusetts Technology crew coaching staff. Nasher, who is studying for a master's degree at M. I. T., becomes assistant to Al Dunning, freshman coach. The new coach will handle the freshmen lightweights. There is plenty of rivalry between freshman boats just now because in a few days a first-year eight will be selected to represent the class of 1938 in the annual Field Day crew race, Oct. 26.

* * *

Harvard basketball players will find the going just as hard this season. Last year the team was beaten 12 times by league opponents. This fall the Crimson team opens its campaign on Dec. 15 with the championship University of Pennsylvania team at Philadelphia and four days later meets the powerful Princeton University squad at Cambridge.

* * *

Eugenia Paterson of Wellesley and her caddy, Jimmy Hill, carried off low net honors yesterday in a mixed Scotch foursomes golf tourney at the Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, in which women members and their caddies competed. Mrs. H. C. Dodge and Caddy Harry Blue carded an 82 for low gross honors.

* * *

The Boston American League Basketball Club has signed Henry Kiley of East Boston for the coming season.

* * *

Boston Redskins, professional football team, arrived in Detroit yesterday. They will meet the undefeated and unscored-on Lions tonight.

* * *

Ten Beaver oarsmen will be initiated into the Tech Boat Club. Formal initiation into the club will take place Friday evening in Walker Memorial at the annual banquet. The new members are: Charles A. Lane, '35, Glen Ridge, N. J.; James A. Newman, '37, Leominster; Robert H. Thorson '37, Medford; Daniel J. O'Connor Jr. '37, Cincinnati, Ohio; Chester C. Lawrence '37, Quincy; Norman A. Birch '37, Boston; Allan V. Haseltine '37, Westfield, N. J.; Wayne M. Pierce '37, Clinton; John R. Ferguson '37, Rye, N. Y., and Arthur R. Hunt '37, Ansonia, Conn.

Heneage Wins Golf Final

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 17 (AP)—H. Richard Heneage Jr., Dartmouth freshman and son of the supervisor of athletics, yesterday won the college open golf championship, defeating Thomas F. von Tacky, a sophomore, on the thirty-seventh hole.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

There is a reason why more than a million people each week eat at the Waldorf

Announcing the Opening of the IRVINGTON CAFE
8 Irvington St., off Huntington Ave. Near Huntington Avenue R. R. Station
Breakfast 25c to 45c—Luncheons 35c to 55c
Special Dinners 50c to 85c
NO BEER NO LIQUOR
Managed by Charles G. Demeter

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner

CAFE MINERVA
Located in the Hotel Minerva
Opposite The Mother Church
Special Luncheons and Dinners
Cafeteria Connected

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily. Also a la Carte

Cobb's Coffee House
High Grade Sandwiches and *Special Luncheons*
32 TREMONT STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

Something Different!
ENJOY A REAL JAPANESE DINNER
The only place of its kind in Boston
S. OURA 145 Worcester St. COM. 8148
Telephone for Reservations

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon — Tea — Dinner
Delicious Food, Delightfully Served

CHICAGO

Carder's RESTAURANT
No music . . . no beer or liquor . . . just good, wholesome food
All Women Cooks
118 NO. DEARBORN ST. *Chicago*

FRAMINGHAM CR., MASS.

Seiler's CATERING Since 1871
1812 House on the Worcester Highway at Framingham Centre, Mass., Route 9
Where good food and tradition combine to please, and price is a consideration.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Weekday Dinner 75c
Luncheons 45 and 60c
Sunday Dinner $1.00

NEW YORK, N. Y.

YAMA'S
47 East 49th Street
Bet. Park and Madison Aves.
Introducing SUKI - YAKI a delicious Japanese dinner in addition to our regular American menu.
No alcoholic beverages Open Sundays

OLD ALGIERS
BROADWAY AT 102ND STREET
Lovely Food - Unique Atmosphere
LUNCHEON 45c AND 60c
DINNER 65c AND 90c
Music ALWAYS OPEN Dancing

321 WEST 56TH STREET
A Full Course Home Cooked
DINNER 35c
LUNCHEON 25c, 30c, 35c
ELIZABETH RESTAURANT

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Evs. 8:10 Sharp
SEATS FOR THIS AND NEXT WEEK
The Theatre Guild Presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
"AH, WILDERNESS!"
with GEORGE M. COHAN

LOEW'S STATE 2 FIRST RUN FEATURES
GEO. ARLISS IN "THE LAST GENTLEMAN"
"THAT'S GRATITUDE"
FRANK CRAVEN—MARY CARLISLE

SHUBERT—$1 MAT. TODAY
A Gay, New Musical Romance
"AMERICA SINGS"
120 Singing and Dancing Stars
BEST SEATS
Wed. Mat. 35c to $1.10, Sat. Mat. 35c to $1.65

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON Presents a New Musical Play Production Conceived and Directed by HASSARD SHORT
THE GREAT WALTZ
Book by Moss Hart. Music by Johann Strauss. Dances by Albertina Rasch
"Probably the greatest eye-and-ear show of all time."—Percy Hammond, Herald Tribune.
Evs. 8:30, 55c to $3.30—Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30, 55c to $2.20—800 Orch. Seats Every Night at $2.50. The CENTER THEATER, 49th St. and 6th Ave.

D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
OPERA COMPANY from London
THIS ENTIRE WEEK—MATS. WED. AND SAT.
"THE MIKADO"
Oct. 22 (Mon. to Wed.)—"Trial by Jury" and "PINAFORE"; Thurs. to Sat., "IOLANTHE."
ENGAGEMENT EXTENDED—Seats and Repertory up to November 24. Now at Box Office.
MANSFIELD THEATRE, 47 St., W. of 6 Ave.

BROADMOOR '10.00

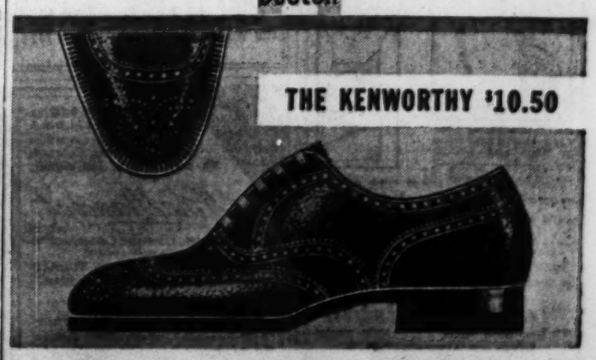
THE BEST YOUR DOLLARS CAN BUY!

When you buy at Thayer McNeils you get in exchange for your dollars dependable quality and honest value. For over 50 years we have extended every effort to make our shoes the best that money can buy. Good leathers, fine lasts and first class workmanship are used in their construction. If you have not tried Thayer McNeil shoes we urge you to do so, you will get full value for your money in terms of *good looks, better fit and longer wear.*

BROADMOOR X8943 - Tweed grain English type semi-brogue. Stunning in black or sorrel brown. $10.00

THE KENWORTHY X4343 English type oxford, imported Scotch heather grain. Perforated wing tip. $10.50

THAYER McNEIL
The Men's Shop - 15 West St. Boston



NEW FALL RATE
NOW AVAILABLE
YMCA
316 Huntington Avenue
BOSTON

A Plea to a Yachtsman

ONE by one the boats are slipping out of the harbor. The *Mizpah* has gone, and the *Nina*, and the *Buccaneer; Kenkora II*, after a month's absence, has returned for a few days, but some morning she, too, will slide over the horizon, Florida bound. In the depth of summer there were almost a hundred craft in the harbor outside my window; there are thirty now, and in too short a time there will be none. In place of the brave show of sails and spars and orange stacks, we shall see only the workmen on their raft, pulling the buoys from the leaden water, and resigning the place to the lonesome gulls.

I wish that somebody, before the boats come again in the spring, would tell me how it feels to have a boat; tell it to me in such a way that I can smell the new varnish, and the cedar lining of the lockers below decks; that I can peer out with him through the copper-screened portholes, explore the rope locker and engine room, and enjoy the cool shade of the after deck when the sun lies hot on land and town. I would enjoy with him the planning of a trip, selecting the food and equipment and storing them away. I wish most of all that someone would tell me how the skipper feels when, with motor warmed up, he casts off the mooring lines and heads her out for the shakedown cruise.

There have been a few times when some sentence or phrase upon this subject has leapt from the printed page and struck deep into my consciousness. There was the time MacGregor had his little yawl moored in the Seine near Paris when, returning to her shelter late one evening, he found the deck littered with oak leaves from a tree at the shore. That made a picture for me; I was one with the owner as he bent to gather them up. Again, when Captain Slocum sailed his sloop *Spray* around the world, he encountered a stretch of good weather during the long run across the Indian Ocean, when he stayed below, reading and writing, while the ship sailed herself day after day. I enjoyed that little description of nautical housekeeping. I could readily see the skipper, writing up his log and sandwiching in a bit of cookery between paragraphs. In other spots, also, this writer comes close to the sort of thing I want: I shared his pleasure at the gift of a chronometer—an alarm clock wanting one hand, which nevertheless served him well the world around; and I reveled in his description of his emotions when, at the end of an early run in the rebuilt *Spray*, he maneuvered his craft to a difficult mooring in view of creation's most critical audience, the water-front habitués of a New England seaport.

But, for the most part, these sailors and wayfarers have been too backward about revealing their own reactions; too modest. They give us miniatures, but what I need is a mural. Captain Pidgeon, in a magazine story of his trip around the world, remarks: "On the eighth day out (from Fiji) the wind came up strong, raising a rough sea. The sky cleared after sunset and the moon came up bright, making a beautiful sight, as I sat in the companionway contemplating the wonder of it all, the boat keeping the course all the while with no one at the helm. It was far into the night when I went below and slept —." There, for a moment, I see with the Captain, and imagination rushes to my aid in picturing the sight which kept him up "far into the night." But in the next paragraph he states, tersely, that, when he came on deck in the morning, there was land to be seen.

* * *

MY OWN CAREER as a landgoing seaman is extensive and unique. It began at the time that Lafayette Barney built himself a bar-rel-hoop canoe in which, he asserted, he would some day cruise to the Mackinaw. In this he was too optimistic, as history was to prove; but during the period in which his strange craft remained intact he had many imitators. In my own case, the influence directed itself toward a pile of posts left over from the construction of a grape arbor; I secured a quantity of twenty penny spikes and hammered together a raft. I was busily spiking the fifth timber into place when my father, attracted by the unusual industry, inquired my intentions. Being told, he pointed out, as a practical consideration, that my raft would weigh something like three hundred pounds and was separated from the creek by half a mile of very hilly country. That stopped the hammering; and he put me to work to convert the raft into firewood. I always regretted this unseemly development; that raft would have been a good one if circumstances hadn't been against it.

There followed a period in which my cruising was confined to eighteen-inch flatboats with alarm-clock motors, with an occasional trip in a three-foot canvas canoe. Some years later still the First Mate joined the crew, and presently was tall enough to look over the edge of the bathtub and to help stow the little canoe's cargo. We usually started with a hair-brush; finding that the craft floated that load easily we added, gradually, a good-natured doll, box of crayons, nail brush, two radio tubes and a rutabaga.

A three-foot canoe is a bit cramped in a bathtub sea. So we tried her in the lake, but there, too, she was not at home. The surf that curled about the First Mate's knees turned her keel upward in an instant.

It was after one of those sessions on the beach that we sat, one evening, upon the sea wall at the harbor's mouth, and watched the boats come in. There were Star sloops, yawls, and black-hulled schooners; outboards, runabouts, and cruisers smart with mahogany and brass. But when the *Amity* slid majestically past, there was a chorus of "Ah's" from the spectators, and a rush to the wall.

The First Mate laid her water-soaked boy canoe down on the stonework and watched the fortunate passengers seated on the after deck. When the boat had gone, she turned to me. "Couldn't we just *play*," she suggested, "that we have a boat like that?"

* * *

SO WE ARRANGE the living room furniture to suit our needs, and are off. The piano bench becomes the binnacle and chart case, two chairs in the sun parlor serve as the forward cockpit, and the davenport becomes automatically a berth. A little nook just beyond the bookcase is the galley, with imaginary ice-box, stove, and monel metal sink. In the hours between dinner and bedtime we cruise the seven seas; we think nothing of leaving the foot of Monroe Street at seven P. M., passing through the Panama Canal at seven fifteen, and anchoring off the Galápagos Islands ten minutes later.

Originally our boat was a thirty-eight footer. Then somehow a boat-builder's catalogue fell into our hands and our tastes became more expensive. Starting at the front of the book, we rushed through the twenty-three foot fishing boats and thirty foot cruisers, up to our own size; but our choice looked a little cramped there on paper. Neither of us had known just what a thirty-eight footer would be like. "We wouldn't have any place for Charlie," pointed out the First Mate, who approves of Charlie. "What's on the next page?" The forty-six foot model looked better. We could have done very well with it, but in this kind of shopping expense is no deterrent; so we kept turning pages, with the result that our choice finally fell upon a Diesel-powered seventy-two footer. That was the last page in the book.

Our manner of handling the boat is original, but effective. It is my lot, of course, to sit on the bridge, turning a non-existent wheel and keeping a sharp lookout for driftwood in the vicinity of the living-room radiator. Meanwhile the First Mate divides herself among many duties: copying the weather report from NAA, polishing brass, swabbing decks, idling atop the awning, and galley service. At any moment I am likely to hear a whistle from the speaking tube, and her voice asking: "Do you want sugar in your lemonade?"

Sooner or later, in our cruises, we pick up Charlie. Once we found him floating in a skiff off Ashtabula, Ohio, and another time he swooped down upon us in a borrowed Sikorsky. I can always tell when this arrival is about to occur: the Mate hurries to the bridge, clutches my arm and asks hoarsely: "What's that?" It matters not which way she points, or what she pretends to see; I know that, in some conveyance or another, she has spied Charlie hull down over the horizon. When he pulls up on deck, she puts him to polishing brass, and feeds him with great solicitude.

All this is great sport, but it's a strain on the skipper's imagination. We have enjoyed fair weather, we have ridden out storms; we have run all night for want of a harbor, and we have tied up for days at Port Antonio. Sometimes, during my narrative, I catch the First Mate's attention wandering: then I know I have disappointed her, and that we are covering too familiar ground. I am faced with the fact that I am running out of material.

Won't someone, before the ice goes out in the spring, tell me how it feels to have a boat?

J. F. H.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Alex Keighley

JAZZ: MOROCCO. *Exhibited in the London Salon of Photography*

RETURN in thought to days passed in Morocco. You will immediately visualize a vivid patchwork of dancing sun rays, sifting through trellised bamboo; a shifting checkerboard of shadow patterns, deep blue and somber purple. You will watch again the slow and stately movements of white-robed figures; silent—mysterious even—the hushed shuffle of slippered feet. There may be vines interlacing the lattice-work, criss-crossing the poles; there may be stalls laden with brilliantly-hued silks, or the flash of golden embroideries; but every scene, every street, depends for its arresting beauty upon the yet brighter gold of sunlight.

This might be a street in Fez (El Bali, the old) or in Tetuan, in Rabat or Marrakesh, or in any of a dozen picturesque and typically Moorish cities. In any event, it recalls much of the charm that sped our eager feet as we wandered from one Souk (market) to another.

This beautiful photograph by Mr. Keighley has a light-hearted name. But there is rhythm in jazz; and we see it, in this instance, as typical of the balance of sunshine and shadow, of Orient and Occident, of the slow and dignified Moor, and the quick-footed Frenchman, the rainbow color of an ever-changing kaleidoscope.

"Rejoicing the heart"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Psalmist writes, "The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart: . . . And in the keeping of them there is great reward." King David was unquestionably a man of wide experience, one whose experience proved that happiness, health, prosperity were his only when he obeyed God's laws, laws which always operate for the happiness of man. Mankind has ever sought happiness through some form of materiality, and it is yet seeking health and harmony in matter and not finding them there. The discovery of Christian Science has brought to light the same divine truths which rejoiced the heart of King David. It is teaching that health, happiness, and prosperity are possible to all mankind through spiritual thinking. In Spirit—not in matter—are to be found salvation and harmony.

"Thou shalt have no other gods before me" is the First Commandment. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 340) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "The First Commandment is my favorite text. It demonstrates Christian Science. It inculcates the triunity of God, Spirit, Mind; it signifies that man shall have no other spirit or mind but God, eternal good, and that all men shall have one Mind. The divine Principle of the First Commandment bases the Science of being, by which man demonstrates health, holiness, and life eternal." In the truths of divine Mind, Spirit, are found health, happiness, and all good. We can find ourselves in no situation where we cannot at once begin to think according to this divine light.

During the last few years, which have been marked by depression, there has been one outstanding lesson. Materiality has been shorn of its promised rewards. It has not been able to fulfill any of the glowing and glittering promises which it so temptingly held out. Even the so-called tried and trusted sources of material supply failed, in company with the more speculative offerings. In the place of rejoicing and prosperity the heart of mankind became unhappy, desolate, fearful, and uninspired. This revolving wheel of materiality will continue to turn until individual and universal thought changes its thinking from the material to the spiritual, from the so-called mortal mind to immortal Mind. Material confidence will lead thought to depend upon material things, material conditions, and mortal man, until again the promises of rewards in material measures and means will be found to be only dreams and illusions. Instead of the reward of a rejoicing heart there will continue to be an unhappy, a fear-filled, a poverty-stricken heart.

Christian Science is lifting the thought of mankind to a more spiritual apprehension of existence. It is teaching unselfed love, and revealing the truth that the real man is forever spiritual. Great numbers can testify to the freedom which this spiritual thinking has brought to them. Christian Science offers fundamental truths, which do not fail in the day of trial. How much better it is to walk in the way of spiritual, loving thinking, and thus forestall the false claims of error, than it is to seek the true remedy only after the false gods of greed and selfishness have veiled from us the joys of true existence. Justice, kindness, unselfishness, spirituality are constructive ideas, profitable in every sense.

For nearly two thousand years Christ Jesus has stood as the demonstrator of the highest type of human thinking and living. He taught brotherly love, gentleness, spirituality, and absolute faith in God, divine Mind. He demonstrated that God is the tender, loving Father, who never fails to care for all who turn wholly to Him, who empty their consciousness of false material beliefs, of self-love, self-promotion, self-will.

Matthew records the experience of the disciples when they saw Jesus coming to their ship, walking on the water. Impulsive Simon Peter at once desired to walk upon the water to meet the Master. It is recorded that Peter actually did walk on the water until "he saw the wind boisterous," and became fearful, with the result that he at once began to sink. The gentle Master, reaching out his hand to help him, said, "O thou of little faith, wherefore didst thou doubt?"

Faith in the allness of divine Mind leads to freedom from the various errors of corporeal sense, and lifts human thought to the overcoming of fear, hatred, resentment, sin, disease, death through spiritual understanding. Spiritually to understand the underlying laws of God enables one to realize in ever greater degree the true sense of harmony, health, life, a wider charity, and a deeper love for all mankind. Thinking in obedience to the laws of God will continue to erase material beliefs from human consciousness until all the manifestations of Life will be spiritually demonstrated, and the rejoicing heart, which was beautifully expressed by King David, will be universal.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Brookline Sidewalks

THEY have taken up the old brick sidewalk
In Beacon Street.

No more in the morning shall I watch the leaves
Curled into the interstices,
Gold like the curls of the beauties
Who trod on this pavement when it was new.
Swinging their heavy pleated skirts,
With lengths of cloth
Draped over springy bustles;
Strange clumsy clothing of a past age!

Over the bricks they tripped along gayly
In their narrow, buttoned boots,
Beside their attentive escorts;
Mounting into buggies, into surreys, into phaetons;
Murmuring: "What an improvement are these bricks,
So much better than the old wooden planks;
Brookline is getting quite a town!"

The horse blocks went long ago,
With the rings in the kerbs for tethering;
But the brick pavement remained;
Uneven, broken in places,
Deep, rich red in color.

No more shall I see the beauties
Tripping along before me;
With their curls gathered into nets,
Golden, brown, or auburn;
Swinging their heavy skirts,
Pattering over the pavement.

Now on the smooth gray concrete
The yellow elm leaves circle,
Sweep into dancing patterns.
If any stop to consider,
This is what they are thinking:
"I am glad that old sidewalk has gone:
Brookline is really very much behind the times."
And they step quickly into their automobiles,
And I—I shuffle through the leaves and say:
"Autumn is coming early this year."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

"Alegran el Corazón"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

EL SALMISTA escribe: "Los preceptos de Jehová son rectos, que alegran el corazón; . . . y en guardarlos hay grande galardón." El rey David era sin duda un hombre de gran experiencia, y un hombre cuya experiencia le había probado que la felicidad, la salud y la prosperidad eran suyas sólo a medida que él obedecía los mandamientos de Dios,—mandamientos que a todo tiempo son efectivos causando la felicidad del hombre. La humanidad siempre ha buscado la felicidad por medio de alguna forma del materialismo, y está aún buscando la salud y la armonía en la materia, sin encontrarlas de esta manera. El descubrimiento de la Ciencia Cristiana ha traído a la luz las mismas verdades divinas que alegraban el corazón del rey David. Enseña que la salud, la felicidad y la prosperidad están al alcance de toda la humanidad por medio de un modo de pensar espiritualizado. En el Espíritu—y no en la materia—pueden encontrarse la salud y la armonía.

"No tendrás otros dioses delante de mí" es el Mandamiento Primero. En la página 340 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "El Mandamiento Primero es mi texto favorito. Demuestra la Ciencia Cristiana. Inculca el trino y uno de Dios, Espíritu, Mente; significa que el hombre no ha de tener otro espíritu u otra mente sino Dios, el bien eterno, y que todos los hombres han de tener una Mente. El Principio divino del Mandamiento Primero es el fundamento para la Ciencia del ser, por la cual el hombre demuestra la salud, la santidad y la vida eterna." En las verdades de la Mente divina, el Espíritu, se encuentra la salud, la felicidad, en efecto—todo lo bueno. No nos podemos encontrar en ninguna situación donde no nos sea posible empezar inmediatamente a pensar de acuerdo con esta luz divina.

Durante estos últimos años, caracterizados por la depresión, se ha aprendido una lección de suma importancia. La materialidad ha fallado en dar sus gratificaciones prometidas. No le ha sido posible cumplir ninguna de las promesas lucientes y resplandecientes que nos enseñó de una manera tan tentadora. Hasta las fuentes de abastecimiento que se suponían probadas y seguras han fallado, junto con las ofertas más especulativas. En lugar de experimentar alegría y prosperidad, el corazón de la humanidad llegó a ser desgraciado, desolado, temeroso y sin inspiración. Esta rueda de la materialidad continuará tornando, hasta que el pensamiento individual y universal cambie su modo de racionar de lo material a lo espiritual, de lo que llamamos la mente mortal a la Mente inmortal. La confianza material guiará el pensamiento de nuevo a depender en cosas materiales, condiciones materiales y hombres mortales, hasta que de nuevo las promesas de recompensas materiales se revelen como meros sueños e ilusiones. En vez del galardón de un corazón alegre habrá otra vez un corazón infeliz, lleno de temor y de pensamientos de pobreza.

La Ciencia Cristiana está elevando el pensamiento de la humanidad a una percepción más espiritual de la existencia. Está enseñando el amor altruísta y revelando la verdad de que el hombre verdadero es eternamente espiritual. Millares pueden dar testimonio de la libertad que este pensamiento espiritual les ha traído. La Ciencia Cristiana ofrece verdades fundamentales que no fallan en el día de prueba. Cuánto mejor es andar en el camino de pensamientos espirituales y bondadosos, evitando así los escollos de las falsas pretensiones del error, que no buscar el remedio verdadero sólo después de que los falsos dioses de la avaricia y del egoísmo han escondido de nuestra vista las alegrías de la existencia verdadera. La justicia, la bondad, el altruísmo, la espiritualidad son ideas constructivas y provechosas en todo sentido.

Por casi dos mil años se ha considerado a Cristo Jesús como el representante de un modo de pensar y de vivir humano del tipo más elevado. Enseñó el amor fraternal, la suavidad, la espiritualidad y la fe absoluta en Dios, la Mente divina. Demostró que Dios es el Padre, lleno de tierno amor hacia sus hijos y que nunca deja de cuidar a los que se dirigen a El sin reservas de ninguna clase, que limpian su conciencia de las falsas creencias materiales, tales como el egoísmo, la ambición y la terquedad.

Mateo relata la experiencia de los discípulos, cuando vieron a Jesús viniendo a su barca, andando sobre el mar. Simon Pedro, el impulsivo, deseó en seguida andar también sobre el mar al encuentro del Maestro. El relato nos informa de que Pedro efectivamente anduvo sobre el agua, hasta que, "viendo borrascoso el viento", empezó a tener miedo, resultando que empezó a hundirse. El Maestro cariñoso, tendiéndole la mano para ayudarle, le dijo: "Hombre de poca fe, ¿por qué dudaste?"

El entendimiento de que la Mente divina es todo en todo libra al hombre de los múltiples errores de los sentidos corporales, y eleva el pensamiento humano al vencimiento de temor, odio, resentimiento, pecado, enfermedad y muerte. Comprendiendo espiritualmente las leyes fundamentales de Dios, le capacita a uno a entender en una medida cada vez más perfecta el sentido verdadero de la armonía, la salud y la vida, una caridad más amplia y un amor más profundo para la humanidad entera. Pensando en obediencia a las leyes de Dios seguirá borrando las creencias erróneas de la conciencia humana, hasta que todas las manifestaciones de Vida se demostrarán espiritualmente, y el corazón alegre, expresado tan bellamente por el rey David, será una cosa universal.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mirages on the Trail

FOR Doña Ysabel's convenience two of our best packers and two pacing mules remained behind. Her tent with its food service followed her on these two pack-mules at such pace as her party made, and was ready for immediate use when she signified her will to camp. This was easy, since these mules, lightly loaded and carefully packed, could pace six miles an hour with no disarrangement of their packs; though the rest of us made only three miles an hour and did well at that.

Following them slowly, as was necessary with cattle, I often rebelled at the dust and heat in which I always rode; but being cautious, said never a word to others, and was thus unashamed when the fit of discontent passed. Besides, each night I talked with him who had arranged our route, and by day amused myself by guessing in advance where we would camp. Always Doña Ysabel selected a place where wild flowers grew, and it was our pleasure to climb hills or search valleys for the rarer blooms which, given to her women, might please her.

When flower-time passed and grim deserts replaced our fertile southern mountains, she chose curious views; camps where distant ranges of hills turned purple at sunset, or by day shimmered in heat rays and seemed to move from place to place. There mirage turned sand into water, and we saw great ships sailing a heaving ocean and men loosening their sails: phantoms, perhaps of those who in former times had roamed our seas. . . .

Once near Magdalena Bay we saw, in a waterless desert thirty miles across, a whaling ship with all its tiny boats capture a great whale. While we watched with open mouths, and wondered whether we dared face such enchantments, there came a light wind which blew away both boat and whale.—From "The Journey of the Flame," by ANTONIO DE FIERRO BLANCO, Englished by WALTER DE STEIGUER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

High Wind

THE field will stay,
For, rusted brown,
Blunt haycocks weigh
The stubble down;
But all that's loose
Must surely fly
Before this gale
That rushes by,
That swirls the leaves,
That roughs the pond,
That agitates
The slope beyond:
A nettled housewife
Sweeping clean
A too untidy
Harvest scene.

MILDRED WESTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, comprises:
J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor.
Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 14 pages, 3c; 16 to 22 pages, 4½c; 24 to 32 pages, 6c; 32 pages, 7½c.
United States: 14 pages, 2c; 16 to 22 pages, 3c; 24 to 30 pages, 4c; 32 pages, 5c.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Pontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Chicago	333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami	1220 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1075 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fid. Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Berlin	Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence	Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisement, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth	$3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black or blue morocco, Bible paper	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition	4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins	6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.	12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION	
Library Edition, cloth	$3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper	5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Dash of Imagination for the Lunch Box

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

School Lunch Box Novelties

Variety Can Be Achieved in Countless Ways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN considering the lunch that must be taken to school, the tendency seems to be to sympathize with the one who has to put it up day after day, rather than the one for whom it is prepared. This meal that is apt to become quite monotonous anyhow, still should furnish at least a third of the day's ration. So the matter of paramount importance is to keep the lunch so interesting to the child that each day it will be anticipated with pleasure.

One of the secrets in accomplishing this is so to wrap each bit of food that it retains its own distinctive flavor and aroma. Another is daintiness in the package as a whole. But one of the most important factors in maintaining the child's interest in his lunch is the element of surprise. This may be in the form of an unexpected novelty, some dainty tucked away in a corner of the package, a favorite cookie, one or two pieces of candy, or an especially attractive bit of fruit.

Often a relish will transform an otherwise unappetizing lunch into a miniature banquet. It may be a pickle, a tiny jar of relish, a cube of cheese, a few stuffed olives, or a celery heart. Or a stalk of celery may be stuffed with cheese: cottage cheese flavored with chopped green pepper and a suggestion of onion, or yellow cheese worked to a paste with half a pimento and salt to taste, all wrapped attractively in wax paper.

Relish, Too

Novelty may be introduced in the form of relish, too. For instance, spread bread with very soft butter before cutting it very thin and rolling up in one slice some pepper grass, garden cress, or celery heart. Hold in shape by rolling in wax paper. Prepared mustard spread generously over the butter makes an excellent appetizer. Another good spread for this purpose is lemon peanut salad dressing that most children like with a green salad of any kind: Beat together until thick and creamy, 2 tablespoonfuls each of peanut butter, lemon juice, and thick cream; ½ of a teaspoonful of grated horseradish, and ¾ of a teaspoonful each of salt and paprika. Or, mix together equal quantities of cream cheese and peanut butter and roll into long, thin rolls; wrap in a lettuce leaf that has been spread lightly with mayonnaise, then roll as described.

Shredded lettuce in either salad or sandwiches often lends added zest to a lunch. Roll two or three leaves together, then cut them with a sharp knife or with scissors. Place the lettuce in a jar before adding a vegetable salad; or lay it over a well-buttered slice of bread, add mashed vegetables held to a good spreading consistency with mayonnaise and extra seasoning if necessary, then more of the lettuce before placing the second slice of buttered bread. Plenty of butter to prevent the soaking of the bread by moisture from the filling is the secret of good salad sandwiches.

Raw Carrots

Some children who do not like cooked carrots eat raw carrots with relish. A very good salad for the school lunch consists of finely diced raw carrots and unpeeled apples, a little shredded lettuce, and mayonnaise.

Small glass marmalade jars with screw tops, that hold about one-half of a cupful each, are invaluable for the packing of novelties for the school lunch. The jar may be filled with a salad made from any left-over vegetables or fruits. Peas, string beans and asparagus are especially good mixed with French dressing and a little shredded lettuce or celery. Half a hard-boiled egg cut into bits with as much celery and a few chopped nuts, mixed with mayonnaise or French dressing; or a stalk of celery with a little sweet apple mixed with a few finely chopped walnuts and seasoned with mayonnaise, are good variations. Half of a canned peach or pear with the cavity filled with chopped nuts held together with mayonnaise makes another appetizing dainty easily carried in such a jar.

Other foods suitable for such containers include baked beans with a little catsup poured over; cold meats; relishes; deviled eggs; cottage cheese; jams; honey; boiled custards as well as custards baked in the jar; bread pudding; rice pudding; Spanish cream; and so on. Hot baked apple placed in such a container and the space about it filled with juice that becomes jelly as it cools, makes an excellent addition for the school lunch next day. A little whipped cream added just before packing the lunch affords even greater food value and attractiveness to the dish.

Whipped Cream As Garnish

Just a little whipped cream used as a garnish will often make attractive to a child with a finicky appetite a dish that otherwise might be spurned. This seems to be especially true of girls of the high school age. Two tablespoonfuls of cream carefully removed from a quart bottle or two of milk will furnish enough whipped cream for a jar holding about half a cupful of dessert. A little sugar dissolved in the cream makes it whip better, and day-old cream whips quicker than that from fresher milk.

Among the dainties that may so easily be made more attractive with whipped cream are cornstarch puddings, creamy rice pudding, and tapioca pudding; drop a spoonful of jelly into the middle of the whipped cream on these. Cubed apple, banana and orange topped with whipped cream makes a delicious combination. Small bits of sponge cake moistened with canned strawberry or raspberry juice and topped with whipped cream with a berry in the center is irresistible to even the most "choosy," as are similar dainties any imaginative mother can concoct from supplies she has at hand.

During the winter, when the only fruits obtainable may be apples, oranges and bananas, they should be changed about and even omitted sometimes to keep them appreciated. Novelty may be maintained by the occasional use of canned fruits in the tiny glass jar, either plain or in combinations like pear cubes with a bit of pineapple, or diced banana and pears covered with canned red raspberries. Or the dried fruits may be introduced: dates, figs, prunes, dried apricots. Large, sweet prunes, steamed for a few minutes over boiling water and the pits removed, or dried figs steamed, may be stuffed with nuts, chopped dates, a piece of marshmallow or sweet chocolate, then rolled in sugar and wrapped in wax paper. The apricots should be softened, dried a bit, then sprinkled with sugar preparatory to wrapping.

Seeded raisins, too, might well be included more often in the school lunch. Aside from the fact that children always enjoy them, they are a natural sweet of high food value, inexpensive and easily carried. A 5-cent box will go a long way in supplying the surprise element that keeps up a child's interest in lunch-box meals day after day.

Drawn by Corbett for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Top Left—Coat With Cape Sleeves Made of Seal. Top Right—Loose Three-Quarter Coat in Grey-Beige Tweed With Dark Brown Astrakhan Tie. Lower Left—Coat With Elaborate Fur Trimmings. Lower Right—Coat With Fur Yoke Which Forms the Sleeves and Is Carried Round the Back in the Form of a Cape.

Fur Trims Coats in New Ways

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

COAT trimmings in London this season are quite unusual. In fur it takes most varied forms for furriers now can work the pelts so that they can be handled as easily as stiff silk. Yokes, flounces, motifs let into sleeves, waistcoats, and even whole underdresses can all be fashioned from fur. This has brought about the return of the flat furs such as Persian, Indian and American lamb, pony skin, broadtail, moleskin nutria and so on. With the flat furs, fox is sometimes combined in unusual ways.

Pony skin and broadtail are used for waistcoats and underdresses worn with a three-quarter length woolen coat, or one slightly longer. A typical season's model has a fur yoke and collar with a slightly curved flounce running down the sleeve from shoulder almost to wrist (as shown in the lower left-hand sketch). The Russian coat is popular with some designers. Some of these coats have a wide band of fur down the center front, on others the fur is placed on both sides of the front: in this latter style the fronts should meet without overlapping. The sleeve is close-fitting at the top and may be bell-shaped at the wrist.

Good for Country Wear

The wrap-over type of coat is good for country wear in a light shade tweed with bronze color nutria fur A suit suitable for country wear is shown in the top right-hand sketch. This is a three-piece, comprising a short coat with skirt and loose three-quarter top coat, the latter is godet at the back and may be belted in front. (The illustration shows one in gray-beige tweed trimmed with dark brown astrakhan). The fur is laid inside a narrow straight tweed collar and the band passes through slots in the fur and is tied at the throat leaving the fur to stand out well in front. This forward movement of collar and revers—like the old-fashioned "faux col"—is characteristic of the present mode.

Capes are fashionable, and in evening models may fasten at the back. The cape effect in some models is confined to the sleeve, in others the cape forms both back and sleeves. The top left-hand sketch in the illustration shows a coat trimmed with seal in which the cape sleeves are joined together by a yoke, in front the collar ends in a tie. In the lower sketch the yoke is more accentuated in front and the cape continues round the back.

The cape which fastens at the back leaves the line well up to the throat in front and dropping away at the back—a line similar to the vogue seen in many dresses.

Dyed Furs

Fox is much used as trimming and for the collars of evening coats. A white evening dress has a bright red cape edged, in vivid contrast, with black fur, and a velvet, in the new aubergin shade, has a coat to match trimmed with black fox tinged with blue which is most attractive. A dress of stiff tuelle in bottle green has a velvet coat to tone trimmed with fox dyed bronze color.

Blue fur has a definite place in the season's fashions. Moleskin dyed black or blue makes a delicate trimming for a winter coat. Very new is a pony skin coat trimmed with fox tinged with blue, and bronze tinged fox looks well with brown and beige. Blue moleskin on a navy velour or tweed, and black pony skin trimming a black coat are both excellent for winter wear.

While Pears Are In the Market

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ginger Pears

Wash, quarter, core and slice
8 pounds pears. Add
4 pounds sugar,
¼ pound crystallized Canton ginger and the juice of
4 lemons, also the rinds cut in thin strips.
Mix all together, let stand over night. Cook slowly for about 3 hours or until thick and clear. Pack in stone jar closely covered or in glass jars.

Pear Butter

Pare, core and cut in small pieces
4 pounds pears. Add
3 pounds sugar
¼ teaspoon salt and the juice of
1 lemon.
Boil all together until soft. Put through sieve. Then return to the fire and boil until thick being careful to stir often to avoid burning. Seal hot in sterilized jars.

Maraschino Pears

Drain the juice from
1 6½-ounce bottle Maraschino cherries and
1 can sliced pineapple. Add
Water to make 1¼ cups liquid, then add
2 cups granulated sugar and bring to a boil. Add
2 pounds pears that have been pared, halved and cored.
Boil gently until pears are tender. Add pineapple, cut in wedges, and cherries. Boil until pears are transparent. Seal hot in sterilized jars.

Minted Pears

Make a sirup of
2 cups of sugar and
4 cups of water; add commercial vetgetable coloring to make green a little darker than apple green. Add
1 cup mint leaves. Boil gently 3 minutes. Then add
10 pears (more if very juicy or small) that have been pared, halved and cored. Cook until tender. Seal hot in sterilized jars. To serve as a salad, fill center with cream cheese. Add cherries or chopped nuts. Serve on a bed of water cress or lettuce.

Drawn by E. L. Eveleth for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Three-Piece Suit

With the variety of two-piece suits and topcoats in the shops this autumn it is possible to make one's own effective combinations, either in matching tweeds or in contrasting materials.

Dishing Up the Club News

Ingredients That Make a Good Story Must Be There

Handling Publicity for Clubs—3

By Blanche Buhlig

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY housewife knows that certain ingredients are needed to make certain dishes. Just so must the volunteer reporter know what constitutes news; what types of news his community paper uses; where to find the needed material; and how to put the ingredients together to make a readable, acceptable and effective newspaper "story."

The skill of the volunteer reporter, like that of the housewife, is measured by her ability to select and blend those ingredients which will bring the desired results. But, unlike the housewife who must be proficient in mixing and blending her eggs, flour and milk, the volunteer reporter frequently gets the desired results though lacking in skill and a knowledge of news writing. Editors stand ready to supply the professional skill, provided the reporter supplies the ingredients of an interesting story. It is essential, however, that the reporter knows what news is, and can discern the hidden news element in organization activities.

News is something that has happened or is going to happen. The program meeting, the home talent benefit performance, the children's party, the tea for a celebrity, the election of officers—all these events may have news value. Whether they have sufficient news value to merit space in the newspaper—and this is essential—depends upon their relative importance to the community served by the paper.

Anything which affects the lives of a large number of people, or any important part of a community is news. Those things which affect the children are fruitful news sources, such as school conditions, playgrounds, athletics, recreational facilities, safety measures, etc. The condition of the milk or water supply and similar affairs of the community are news sources.

The activities of a personality known, in person or by reputation, to the majority of people in a community are news. The well-known club leader, author, or artist is of possible news value. Certain names are referred to as "good" names, meaning that the owners have attained such prominence that the papers use items which mention the names, although the item itself, without the good name, would probably not be used. National and state officers of recognized organizations, society, literary and art leaders are apt to be "good names."

Entirely Relative

But the news value of happenings, events, activities and personalities is a relative matter. The point of view of the paper, determined by the circle it serves, helps to determine the news value. In a neighborhood paper the affairs of the neighborhood people will outrank the doings of the city's élite. In a metropolitan paper a more discriminating selection of names, events and activities is necessary.

Organization news competes with all other news for space. In a large, active organization where many activities are in progress at the same time there is a competition among the several affairs of the one club for newspaper publicity. This is readily understandable when we realize that editors have a constant stream of items coming to their desks. And those items of greatest interest to the largest number of people must be selected.

Not all matters of great importance to an organization have news value. To have news value the subject must be of keen interest to the non-member as well as to the member. It may be exceedingly interesting to members to know that their organization has tripled its membership. The non-member does not care and the editor seldom will use such information alone. But a celebration of such success, a dinner, a special program becomes of interest to the public and has news value.

More Than a Record

Organization workers are apt to think that a record of achievements merits newspaper space. Editors do not agree with them unless the story of achievement contains other news quality. The club's twenty-fifth anniversary seems, to the member, a logical time to review the work of the club. Such a review, woven into a story about the celebration of the affair, a contrast of "way-back-when" with "now," will have greater news value than a mere review, and will stand a better chance of being used.

News, to be news, must be new. A story should reach the editor in time to be used in the first edition of the paper after the event. For daily papers, the next week, frequently the next day, is too late. In metropolitan papers, some of which have from five to ten editions a day, items of the day are removed from the early editions to make room for later, or more important news.

In order to get a story into the earliest edition, following an event, the reporter must observe the so-called "dead line," the last possible hour when items may be accepted for a certain issue. Stories should be sent in as far as possible in advance of the time when the paper goes to press. However worthy a story is, it must reach the editor's desk prior to the dead line, if it is to be used in any certain issue.

The housewife who would please with her rolls and cakes serves them fresh, pungent with tempting odors. So, too, must the volunteer reporter serve the readers with news that is fresh and tempting with interest content forcefully written.

This series is appearing on Wednesdays.

Ivory Nut Oddities

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London.

ONE day, caressing her old umbrella handle with its blob of ivory nut, an artist, Lilian Mayer, was smitten with a desire to carve. And carve she did—grotesque little figures from nothing more important than ivory nuts, figures now known the world over.

Her story is a swift one. Before long, friends were demanding more of her wares than she could supply. So she started a tiny factory in one of Vienna's quiet shopping centers. From that time neither she nor the twelve assistants she has gathered round her have lacked work.

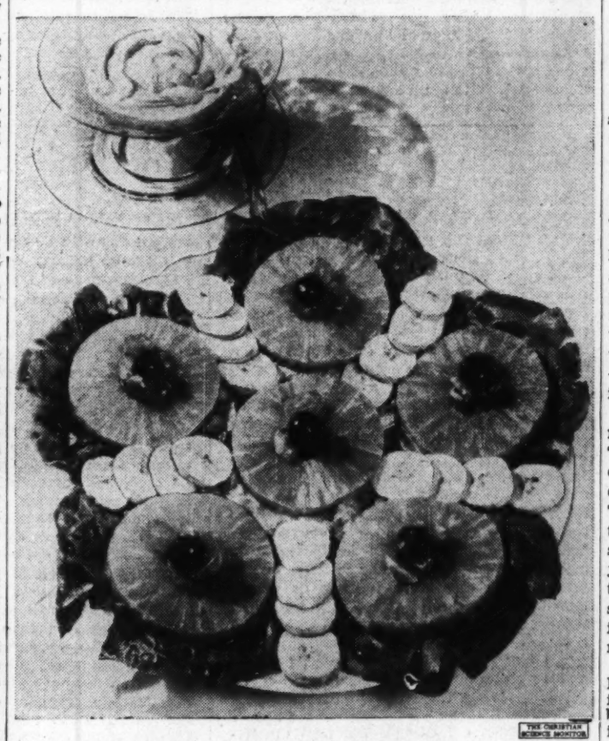
Designs come easily to this attractive little Austrian. An odd picture, a quaint phrase, all is grist to her imaginative skill. Over two thousand different designs have thus resulted. Some of the quaint little beasts are so tiny that they can be almost hidden between two fingers. Others proudly own to half a dozen inches tall.

"The wee ones take perhaps one, perhaps two hours. I don't know. I do them always. No sooner one come than, poof! another and another. I like making them all. Yes, even that fellow what you call a ge-raff. An' he is so very difficult. But," and here the owner of these strange beasts picked up a small bird with emerald beak, "ah, but it is 'im that I love. I make 'im in tousands. And every one is made by hand. Machinery, it is good, yes, for boilers and engines and such things, but for these tiny fellows, why they must be held gently—so: and a tiny piece here and there taken away. This is all that helps," and she pointed to a strange device like a dentist's drill.

"You wonder where so many nuts that I work with come from? I will tell you. Your London Docks. From Hamburg at one time they came, but now to your treasure stores by the river I must come for my supplies. Fat nuts and thin nuts, big nuts and little nuts, all of them," and she waved her handss expressively.

"And for nearly a year they must soak first in this solution then in that before I can work on them."

"And the Er-ne-wod, no, I do not know how you say it exactly, but it is this," and she pointed to the erinoid arms and legs and etceteras of her motely crew—"all, too, from Britain. It gives my beasts nice bright colors, your British Ernewod, is it not so?" She laughed bending her black head over another so difficult "ge-raff" destined for some market thousands of miles away.



Banana and Pineapple Rounds

6 pineapple slices
2 bananas
⅓ cup lemon juice
2 cups white grapes, halved and seeded
½ cup mayonnaise

Place pineapple slices on crisp lettuce. Slice bananas and cover with lemon juice. Let stand 5 minutes in refrigerator and drain. Arrange banana slices around outside edge of each pineapple slice. Pile grapes in center of each, and garnish with maraschino cherries. Serve with mayonnaise thinned with a little of the fruit juice. Serves six.

Plum Sunshine

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

I am inclosing two recipes for plum sunshine, made from domestic plums, which are easy to prepare and are especially delightful to the taste and the eye.

No. 1

You need
3 cups of plum (domestic) pulp, cut from the pits of uncooked plums and run through a food grinder. Cook in own juice a few minutes. Add to this:
6 cups of sugar. Boil 6 minutes, and put in jelly glasses.

No. 2

Stew (domestic) plums until soft enough to run through the colander. Boil
4 cups of above pulp 5 minutes with
7 cups sugar. Put in jelly glasses.

(Mrs.) G. H. T., Nebraska.

"10-Minute" Cranberry Sauce (Stewed Cranberries)

Boil 2 cups of water and 1½ to 2 cups of sugar together 5 minutes, then add 4 cups Eatmor Cranberries. Boil without stirring (5 minutes is usually sufficient) until all the skins pop open. Remove from fire when the popping stops, and allow the sauce to remain in vessel undisturbed until cool.

Help Spread the *True* Meaning of Christmas!

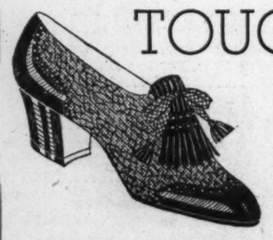
Send for our unique assortment of hand-colored Christmas Cards containing greetings written by Minny M. H. Ayers (author of "What Manner of Love"). 12 lovely views and verses, boxed, $1.00, postpaid.

ROBERT F. STONE & CO.
112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, O.
Representatives wanted everywhere.

HAIR-NETS
30 FOR $1
Each Net Guaranteed 100% Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.
Grey, White or Lavender, 12 for $1.00
Sent Postpaid. Agents Wanted.
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK CITY
Telephone Algonquin 4-1689
10th Year in The Christian Science Monitor

STRUTWEAR
reverse fashioned CHIFFONS ring true
Fascinating beauty of permanent velvety dullness and crystal clearness.
Ask for Strutwear at better stores
STRUTWEAR KNITTING CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

MONARCH FRUITS
"GROWN where NATURE does her "BEST"
Picked at the moment of sun-ripened perfection and canned immediately in Monarch's own canneries. Only the choicest berries and fruits are used.
Choose from
250
MONARCH FINER FOODS
"Quality for 81 Years"
In the Famous Willamette Valley in Oregon
NRA
Sold by 50,000 Independent Grocers

TOUCHDOWN

for ENNA JETTICK
in Ripple Calf
● Head toward the stadium with feet shod in this Enna Jettick. You couldn't make a smarter play because it's one of *America's Smartest Walking Shoes.* You couldn't make a more comfortable choice because it will fit you in the famous Enna Jettick manner. Where to find it? Somewhere near. Write us and we'll tell you the exact address.
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"
$5 and $6
Other shoes in 180 sizes and widths
1 to 12 AAAAA to EEE
LISTEN: Dennis King and the Enna Jettick Orchestra every Wednesday night over N.B.C. Coast-to-Coast Hook-up.
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Inc. AUBURN NEW YORK

Luscious and Colorful
When red, sparkling cranberries are served, there's that added touch that makes other foods taste so much better. Use this delicious fresh cranberry sauce, in omelets or ice-box cakes.
Your grocer or fruit dealer has Quality Graded and Trade Marked Eatmor Cranberries on sale. Ask him for free recipe cards.
Eatmor Cranberries

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Kickernick
PATENTED UNDERDRESS
PETTICOATS for SUITS

"To Suit You"
LACE trimmed for your dressy suit. Satin, French Crepe. Tea Rose, White.
FOR DRESS
TAILORED knitted "Slip-on" Rayon Silk. Deep hem.
FOR TOWN
WRAP-AROUND 4-inch hem. Adjustable waistline.
FOR SPORTS
WINGET KICKERNICK CO
Minneapolis, Minn

New Stress Is Laid on Preventing Crime

Failure of Parole and Probation, in Many Instances, Opens Other Avenues Not Only for Rehabilitation of Criminals, But to Stop Holes in Social Structure Through Which Causes of Crime Flow.

(Continued from Page 1)

in jail than out in these times of bread lines.

Dr. Ellsworth Faris, chairman of the department of sociology at the University of Chicago, and editor of the American Journal of Sociology, comments as follows on the delicate line between coddling criminals, at one extreme, and embittering them, at the other:

No Coddling of Prisoners

"One important cause of crime is the treatment accorded criminals. Those who are convicted have been moved by countless influences, but unintelligent treatment often hardens the convicted beyond redemption and converts the amateur into a professional in crime. Reformatories seldom reform and penitentiaries rarely induce penitence.

"Criminals should not be coddled or pampered neither should they be mistreated nor embittered. A complete reversal of public sentiment on this question must come before this cause of crime is removed. Prison life should prepare for orderly living, for industry, sobriety, self-restraint and community loyalty.

"No serious effort is made in any effective way to do this because the officials in charge lack the necessary skill and equipment but also because they do not have the permission of public opinion. Until radical changes take place in the public attitude toward the nature and effects of punishment, we shall continue to train our first offenders to be professional criminals and educate our youthful offenders to emulate our Dillingers.

"The criminal may not deny his share of responsibility for his crime, yet neither can the public avoid responsibility for the effect on character and personality of the slavery to which we sentence our wrongdoers."

Reform Proves Difficult

The philosophy underlying modern prison technique is to reconstruct those convicted. An effort is made to teach them a trade and to awaken in them the desire for constructive living. Yet wardens devoting their best talents to this work admit they are doing well to reform 25 per cent of their charges.

It is a matter of record that prisons, reformatories and schools of correction provide one of the most fertile fields for the education in crime of individuals who are brought to them for reform. This is especially true of boys and girls, so that social workers bend their efforts to preventing the contact of impressionable first offenders with experienced criminals.

A separate institution for youthful first offenders, in order that they may not contact criminals, is proposed by Judge M. T. Phelps of the Superior Court, Maricopa County, Arizona.

Blame for developing John Dillinger from a small-town boy into the country's most notorious criminal was placed on the State of Indiana by Mr. Wayne Coy, executive secretary to the Governor of Indiana, in a speech before the Central States Parole Conference. Mr. Coy listed three mistakes in dealing with the young man:

How to Make Criminals

"1. Injustice. Dillinger and his partner were sent to prison for trying to rob a grocery man. Dillinger pleaded guilty and was given a sentence of from 10 to 21 years. His partner, who already had a prison record, fought the case, was convicted, but sentenced only for two to 14 years.

"2. The sentence was too long for an initial offense.

"3. The State did not reform Dillinger, but turned him out bitter, an accomplished criminal and determined to go the limit of vengeful crime."

Such mistakes are designed to be eliminated in Indiana under a model plan prepared for Gov. Paul V. McNutt by a commission including Mr. Burdette G. Lewis, field representative of the American Public Welfare Association; Mr. Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing Prison; and Mr. Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

The major objectives of the commission are the substitution of a program of prevention of crime and dependency and of rehabilitation of afflicted persons for a policy of custodial care alone. To realize these aims, five main recommendations are made, as follows:

Program of Prevention

1. A consolidated department of public welfare.
2. A semi-independent central sentencing parole and clemency court.
3. County units of public welfare coördinated with the state department of public welfare.
4. A state safety or highway police system.
5. Interstate agreements covering police, safety, probation and parole activities beyond the boundaries of the State of Indiana.

Steps to realize these ends are under way. The program represents the degree to which social welfare and rehabilitation are being relied on, in contrast with traditional prison methods.

President Roosevelt, in signing the Tarver bill which removes limitations on trade in federal prisons, declared that:

"Without any important competition with private industry or labor, the Government can provide increasingly useful work for those who need to learn how to work and to learn that work in itself is honorable and is a practical substitute for criminal methods of earning one's livelihood."

New Steps to Reform

In addition to improving the methods of dealing with prisoners during their terms, modern penology has devised means for shortening terms and restoring individuals to a normal place in the community as rapidly as is wise. The indeterminate sentence, release on "good behav' " and parole are chief among these means.

Like most efforts to deal with crime and prevent its causes, these produce differing results in different cases and are hotly disputed. The Missouri Ex-Convict Control, for example, reports that among 3320 men released to it in the past three years, only 221 are known to be second offenders, and only 212 have violated their paroles in other ways.

Misuse of parole is nevertheless common. One case taken from police records in Massachusetts, for instance, shows repeated violations of both probation and parole over a period of 12 years. Toward the end of this period a five-year sentence for robbery had run only two years when the prisoner was released on parole. In a little over a year he was caught again in larceny.

Does Not Like Probation

Mr. Clabaugh, whose criticism of probation and parole has already been noted, formerly believed in these systems. He says:

"Close observation of conditions causes the unalterable opinion that probation and parole are the two outstanding and most valuable assets of the criminal, especially the gangster and the professional. My opinion on this subject has changed entirely during the past several years.

"Theoretically, parole is a beautiful thing with its sentimental appeal, but in practical operation, it has failed, and crime conditions throughout the land continue to grow worse. I think neither probation nor parole should be possible in crimes of violence."

A more favorable view of parole is expressed by Dr. Joseph W. Moore, head of the New York State division of parole.

"Naturally, the material with which we work is inherently poor," he says. "Nevertheless out of the army of 8000 whom we have on parole, only about 15 per cent become delinquent in a year.

"Some parolees react very favorably to efforts to rehabilitate them and are appreciative of the assistance we render them in keeping them employed and assisting their families. There can be no doubt of the value of such a system."

Parole differs from probation in that the latter is designed to save the offender, especially youth, from entering a penal institution. Probation seeks to correct the initial fault without exposing its perpetrator to further education in the ways of crime, and to the drop in morale as well as social stigma attaching to a prison sentence.

Others Favor Probation

Probation is entering upon its third stage, according to Miss Agnes C. Sullivan, probation examiner in the New York State Department of Correction. This stage is described as one in which the probation officer assumes a positive therapeautic relationship to the probationer and seeks to reorient him in the community.

Mr. Parsons declares that probation ". . . stands now at the forefront in the hopeful program of dealing with the problem of the person who violates our laws."

Despite the admitted achievements of prison reform, parole in some instances, probation and other measures designed to prevent the repetition of crime, authorities agree that the better way is to prevent the first offense. They are therefore turning increasing attention in that direction, while seeking to improve their methods for dealing with repeaters and habitual offenders.

Brockton Robbery Is Blow at Parole

BROCKTON, Mass., is the scene of a robbery that supports the case which Mr. Hinton G. Clabaugh, former chairman of the Illinois pardon and parole boards, presents in today's Monitor against these agencies.

The city treasurer's office was raided; a policeman on guard was disarmed by four bandits, who escaped with $12,000. One gangster has been arrested and three members of a Boston gang are being hunted by police. From rogues' gallery pictures, the Brockton patrolman has identified a man he said was the leader of the robbers as Michael Geagan of Roxbury, 27 years old, and who first fell afoul of the police when eight years old.

Up to the time he was placed on two years' probation for "breaking and entering" in Malden last October, he had been arrested eight times, five of which were on serious charges. It is reported that he has never spent a day in jail. Since being placed on probation a year ago, Geagan has been arrested twice.

Cincinnati Women Seek to Help Root Out Crime Causes

Goal Is Rehabilitation of Youthful Offenders in Minor Offenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Women of this city have organized to help in heading off crime before it has a chance to get started. To this end they have formed the Cincinnati Women's Court Committee. They believe the most efficacious work in uprooting the causes of crime is to be done among those committing minor offenses.

The committee is composed of 75 representative women. It was set up this spring to study police courts and bring to light needed reforms. Each day two of its members sit in police court making a study and record of every case that appears.

"The public gives all its attention to major and sensational crimes, those perpetrated by 'post-graduates' in crime," commented Mrs. R. C. McGrane, chairman of the women's committee. "It concerns itself little with the thousands who pass through our lower courts whose crime careers could so easily be checked at this early stage. Our committee is concentrating on this latter group."

It is the purpose of the committee not only to bring about improvement of the meting out of justice through the courts for this crime group, through the publicity and pressure of public opinion it will bring to bear upon the errors it finds there, but it also intends to direct attention to social studies of the environment that breeds crime, Mrs. McGrane pointed out.

Already it has started a campaign for a larger probation force for the lower courts.

It has conducted some follow-up work on second offenders to discover their social background, Mrs. McGrane said, and has been pledged the coöperation of all the social agencies who give attention to such matters.

"We found that the police court has very little information on offenders, having absolutely nothing about their backgrounds," Mrs. McGrane said. "It has been amazing to us how much justice is shown in the rush of 50 to 100 cases that go through the court each day with such a small amount of character information on hand. But there is danger of much injustice under these circumstances.

This need for setting up an investigation system was early discovered by our committee, and as soon as it is successful in securing a more adequate probation staff it will work for an improvement on this score. More understanding and light on the crime problem through the courts where it makes its first appearance will lead us toward its ultimate solution."

Early among the committee's findings was the importance of the relation between the judge and the police, Mrs. McGrane noted. The respect shown the judgment of the police by a judge quickly seeps into crime circles and acts as an important deterrent, these students of crime learned.

Earlier Start With Child Urged

By Herbert C. Parsons
Director, Massachusetts Child Council.
Former Massachusetts Commissioner of Probation.

THE State is spending millions of dollars in dealing with the finished products of our mistaken dealing with the juvenile delinquent.

First, present methods are tardy. The juvenile court comes into operation only after a child has committed an overt act that would be criminal if committed by an adult. We need methods for an earlier cognizance of a child's irregular conduct.

One of the best places to make such a check is in the schoolroom. Correction should then proceed by social means, rather than by legalistic ones. Juvenile court procedure is still too legalistic. Even the word, court, is objectionable. Something is needed more suited to dealing with children as in a home or community atmosphere.

We cannot leave to our juvenile courts nor to our adult courts the business of reducing criminality. We have to go back to the beginnings and root out the causes of crime.

New York Strengthens Crime Prevention Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The crime prevention bureau of the New York City Police Department is being reorganized under the name of the "Juvenile Aid Bureau," as more nearly descriptive of its purposes, it was announced by Mayor LaGuardia today.

The Mayor said the new name was suggested by Miss Lillian Wald of the Henry Street Settlements, one of his consultants on the reshaping of the bureau, whose previous head, Miss Henrietta Addition, resigned following the withdrawal of Mr. John F. O'Ryan, police commissioner, a few weeks ago.

Strike at the Roots of Crime By Providing Jobs, Green Says

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17—Discussing the problem of preventing crime's causes, Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"In my opinion, it is necessary for us to explore deeply into our economic and social order to determine the real causes of crime.

"Every individual is largely influenced in his outlook and in his actions by social and economic environment. It is much easier for the individual who enjoys economic security to be a law-abiding citizen than it is for the one who is the victim of economic injustice and who suffers the pangs of poverty.

Must Strike at Origins

"It occurs to me, therefore, that if we would strike at the vital spot in the causes of crime we must develop a social and economic order through which a more happy environment is created, and in which there would be less incentive to commit crime.

"I do not mean that we can reconstruct the individual who may have inherited criminal tendencies. Individuals of this kind require special treatment, and it is the duty of the state and of society to develop, through intensive study, means and methods of caring for them. But if crime is to be minimized and overcome, we must strike at the origin and cause of crime. That, in my judgment, requires an attack upon the fundamental errors in our economic and social systems.

"Perhaps I should say specifically that first of all the widest, fullest and freest opportunity should be accorded to young men who are starting out in life to secure work and earn a decent living. I emphasize this point because the records show that so many young men are included in the criminal class.

Will Remove Incentive

"If young men who are graduated from our colleges, and others who reach the age when they must make their own way in life, can find work and an opportunity to serve and earn a living, crime among this class will, in my opinion, be very substantially reduced.

"Our economic and social system, that discriminates against men in middle life, is also a contributing cause to crime. The man who has reached the age of 45 must continue to find useful employment. Then there is the question of security, particularly as it affects the workers who approach superannuation.

"The state of mind of this group would be far different if its members were permitted to possess a feeling of security, knowing that the state itself would protect them and prevent their becoming dependents upon charity."

Vote Machines Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17—Honest elections proponents were a step nearer their goal yesterday as a result of the approval placed on Allegheny County's $1,000,000 worth of vote machines by Mr. Richard J. Beamish, Secretary of the Commonwealth. The machines are being reconstructed at a cost of $400,000 to meet objections raised by Mr. Beamish.

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS
Exhibits and Concessions
THESE ADVERTISERS
are located within the gates of A Century of Progress in Chicago, Ill. They are particularly interested in attracting Monitor readers who are visitors at the Fair and would appreciate your mentioning to them that you have seen their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

America's Most Popular Bread!

Wonder Bread is on more tables than any other. It's the only bread baked at the World's Fair. Slo-baking makes it fully delicious and nourishing . . . the best bread that any woman can serve. Wonder Bread is obtainable in all principal cities.

CONTINENTAL BAKING COMPANY
(Incorporated)
WONDER BREAD It's Slo-Baked

YOU'VE HEARD
OF NORGE ROLLATOR REFRIGERATION. SEE IT DEMONSTRATED AT A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

Visit the Norge exhibit and demonstration of modern appliances—Rollator Refrigerator, the Norge Whirlator Oil Burner, Norge Washer and the new Norge Broilator Stove. Each Norge product has exclusive advantages that you will want to know about.

NORGE CORPORATION Division of Borg-Warner
Section E, Spaces 6, 7 and 8, Electrical Building
A Century of Progress

Norge also shown in the Borg-Warner exhibit in the Travel and Transport Building, in the Porcelain Enamel Parade in the General Exhibits Building, the Brick Manufacturers Model Home and the National Lumber Manufacturers Budget Home.

for Rates and other information concerning advertisers in this group
Telephone
the Chicago Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 333 North Michigan Avenue.
Telephone RAN. 7641

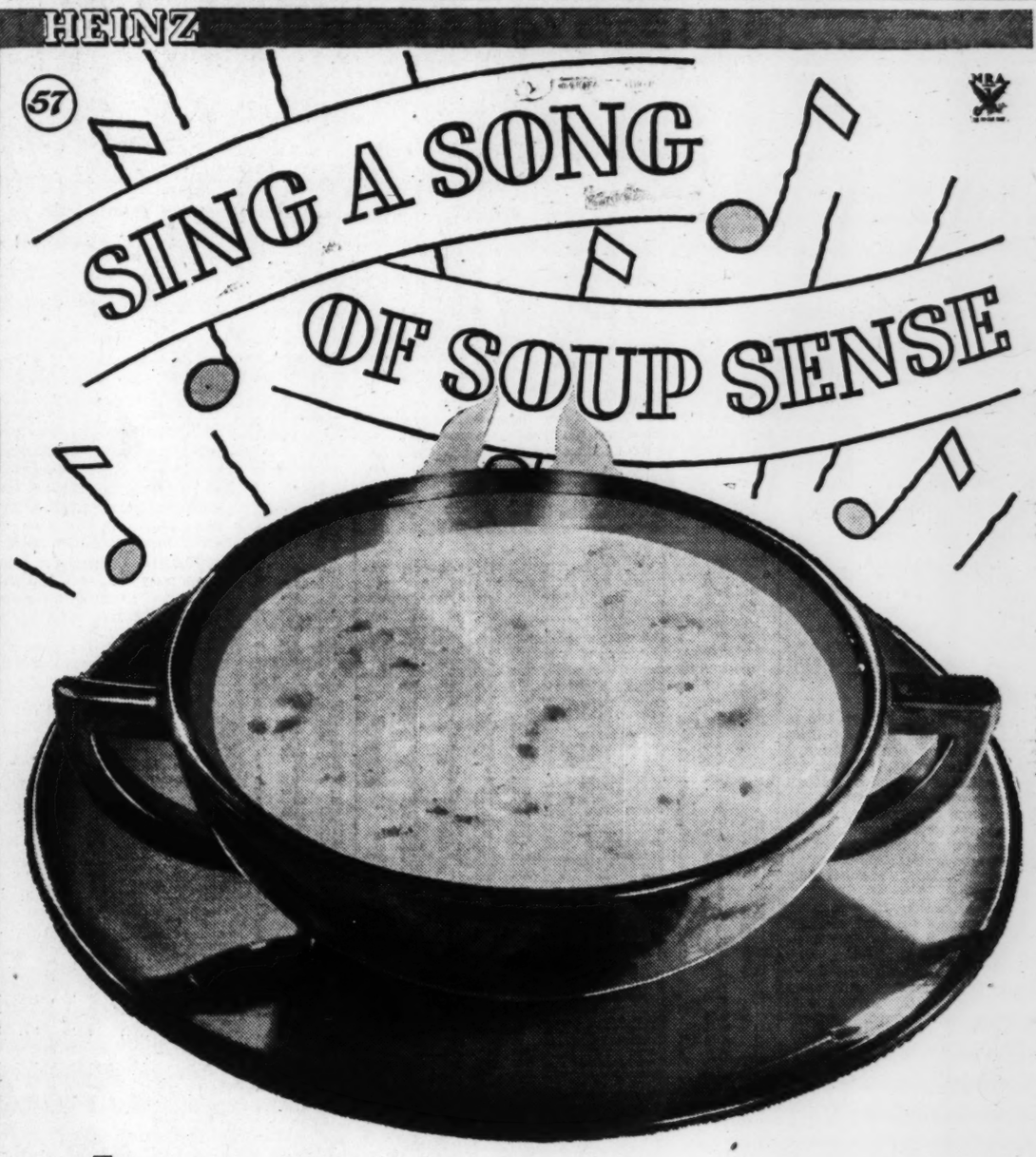
We Invite You to Visit the SHERWIN-WILLIAMS EXHIBIT at CENTURY OF PROGRESS
MAIN FLOOR—HALL OF SCIENCE
● See the delightful display of Sherwin-Williams color combinations and decorative schemes. Avail yourself of the fund of interesting and helpful information. And be sure to get your free copy of "The Home Decorator"—a fascinating book which contains 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with Sherwin-Williams paints.
Sherwin-Williams FLO-LAC—floor stain and varnish all in one. Walnut or mahogany finish.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

"ATTRACTING THE RIGHT KIND OF PEOPLE"
THE GEORGE WASHINGTON HOTEL
23rd & LEXINGTON, NEW YORK
SINGLE from $11.00 weekly—bath or shower
DOUBLE from $18.00 weekly—two baths
Daily from $2.00
Write for descriptive booklet

GRACE Cruises
COLOMBIA-PANAMA CANAL
EL SALVADOR-GUATEMALA-MEXICO
CALIFORNIA
Make your reservations now on the
OCT. 27—"SANTA PAULA"
NOV. 10—"SANTA ROSA"
Famous new "Santa" liners—all outside rooms with private baths—largest outdoor tiled swimming pool on any American ship—dining room on breeze-swept top deck—pre-release talkies. Dorothy Gray Beauty Salon.

See your local Travel Agent or GRACE Line
Little Building, Boston Hubbard 0053

HEINZ 57



ARE you a good soup cook? Do you fully appreciate that getting a meal off to a good start means getting a meal across? Are you reverently mindful that making good soup is a waiting, watching business, a slow-played game of patience? Are you wise to the whys and wherefores of freshest vegetables, right meat cuts for stock, rich sweet cream for cream soups, and carefully proportioned seasonings?

Then you speak our language. We would like to be your friend. You know what we know, that broth-brewing is no fiddling triviality but a most exacting task.

We make 18 soups. We choose our ingredients with wary care, and we simmer slowly according to home-recipes. Yes, we seal them in tins, but you can see they are hardly what you'd call "canned soups".

We make these soups to save you the trouble. To that end we *go right through with it*, finish each soup, even taste it to be sure it's right, and give it to you all ready to heat and serve. (You need not bother to blend in a thing!)

If you have shunned canned soups we understand. But we believe ours are like yours, for, like you, we use sound home-recipes. And because we make each one in the season when its ingredients are at their prime, and because we go round the world to gather first-hand the finest, most enticing spices, we believe that our soups have a certain *extra* deliciousness.

That is why, when we ask you good soup cooks to try Heinz soups, we make this plain, simple guarantee*. So, please, with only home-recipes in mind will you try them? Today?

*If you don't find Heinz soup the best you ever tasted, return the label to your Grocer and he will refund the purchase price.

18 VARIETIES

Onion Soup	Noodle	Cream of Oyster
Gumbo Creole	Vegetable	Cream of Asparagus
Clam Chowder	Bean Soup	Cream of Green Pea
Scotch Broth	Beef Broth	Cream of Celery
Mock Turtle	Pepper Pot	Cream of Tomato
Consommé	Cream of Spinach	Cream of Mushroom

HEINZ home-recipe SOUPS

Listed Stock Quotations

Further Stock Price Advance Invites Some Profit Taking

Commodity and Money Markets

Security Prices Move Moderately Upward Once More

Forward Trend Is Checked by Profit-Taking—Close Irregular

By **Forrest Price**

They behaved pretty well today.

Stocks moved cautiously forward again.

Which is saying something in view of the fact that they had a good advance yesterday.

Total business for the day amounted to about 650,000 shares.

The higher prices today invited some profit-taking, and halted the upward swing, but they held a good portion of their gains. The close was slightly irregular.

The market was fairly active as prices were on their way up, and trading grew dull on the slight reaction.

This was considered by the constructive interests as a good sign, indicating that selling was not so popular with most traders.

Fact that the California stocks rose to higher ground was taken as a hopeful indication of that state's political situation.

California Packing had a gain of more than 2 points before the profit-taking began. Standard Oil of California and Safeway Stores also moved forward substantially.

The non-ferrous metal issues were droopy, U. S. Smelting receding 2 points.

Strength of the U. S. Steel stocks had an encouraging influence, reflecting an improved steel market situation. Both the common and preferred got up more than a point.

One of the most favorable developments of today's market was the strength displayed by corporate bonds, particularly the rail loans, some of which rose a point or so. U. S. Governments were easy. Foreign obligations were mixed.

Among the commodities wheat was heavy. Corn, after a spurt, receded with wheat. Oats also declined. Cotton was steady. Bar silver dipped.

On of the most heartening business developments at the moment is a steady increase in confidence. This is due largely to the more conservative attitude shown by the new NRA administration.

Some of the numerous uncertainties have been removed, and gradually the business world is learning just what to expect from the Government at Washington. Not everything is to the liking of business in the Administration's policies but the fact that uncertainties, one by one, are being removed is something to be thankful for.

Although steel output has receded a point, according to the Iron Age, the opinion is held that with the assurance of Donald Richberg that no changes in the price provisions of the steel code are contemplated the trade now has something definite to go on, and a better feeling prevails accordingly.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Stocks pushed up to around the top layer of the trading range of the last three months today, but showed little inclination to push through the upper resistance levels.

Early gains of fractions to more than a point were numerous. Rails and motors were actively bought for a time. But the list slipped back a trifle by midday, and trading turned dull.

Issues up fractions to a point by early afternoon included General Motors, Chrysler, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Loew's, Montgomery Ward, Sears, Case, International Harvester, du Pont, American Telephone and U. S. Steel. U. S. Steel preferred rose more than a point. Allied Chemical got up 2, then lost most of its gain.

California stocks strengthened, as Wall Street seemed less concerned about the outcome of the gubernatorial election in that State. California Packing and Standard of California advanced about a point. Nonferrous metals sagged a little.

Rails were evidently helped by moderately favorable carloadings reports for western carriers, and the statement of President Roosevelt at his mid-week press conference that the matter of RFC loans to needy carriers was chiefly a question of providing satisfactory collateral.

Corporate Bonds Firm

Corporate bonds were accorded moderate support today by reason of the firm tone in stocks, but in U. S. Governments the trend was mildly reactionary after several sessions of rising prices.

Although the moderate setback in the federals coincided with early heaviness of the dollar in the foreign exchange market, financial authorities were not aware of any new developments tending to stir inflationary sentiment. It was regarded as logical that the Governments should encounter some resistance after their substantial rise of the last week.

Treasury loans were down 2-32s to 7-32s of a point in the early trading, and Home Loan and Farm Mortgage issues showed like losses.

The presence of some weak spots in the industrial list failed to arrest rising tendencies which accounted for numerous gains ranging from fractions to a point in rail, utility and miscellaneous divisions.

Rising around a point each, Great Northern Railway 4½s sold at 74, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s at 13¾, and Canadian Pacific debentures at 80. Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950 moved up ¾ to 27¾, and Erie 5s on a like gain reached 68.

Other issues selling a little above yesterday's final included American Smelting 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, Pacific Gas 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Texas Corporation 5s.

Phillips Petroleum 5¼s showed weakness around 99¼, off a point.

Foreign issues had a mixed trend French 7½s rose 1½ points to 183¼ while heaviness featured Polish, Italian and some of the German Government issues.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 17	Last Oct. 16
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	109	109	109	
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	600	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
34½	16	2	Adams Millis	2500	32¼	31⅛	31¾	31¼
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
17⅝	3⅛	..	Advance Rumely	2000	4½	4	4½	4½
106¼	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	800	105½	105	105	104⅜
23½	16¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1500	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp	400	43	42¾	43	42
18⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8¼
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	1100	132½	131	132⅛	130½
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	500	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13⅜
20⅛	11½	..	Alapha Port Cem	500	14	14	14	14
7¾	2¼	..	Amal Leathe	800	4½	3⅞	4	4¾
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	400	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
43½	25¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	43	42¾	43	42
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	100	13½	13¼	13½	13⅜
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sug	300	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
38	19½	.60	Am Brake S&F	500	25¼	24½	25¼	24
101¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1500	103⅞	102¾	103	103¼
32⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	17¼	16¾	17¼	17¼
56½	32½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	34½	34½	34½	36
63½	46½	3	Am Chicle	300	65	64¼	64¾	63
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	2200	29¼	28⅛	28⅛	28¾
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	500	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
30	13¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	16¼	16	16¼	..
25	11½	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	1	14	1 44	..
17½	6¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
10½	3½	..	Am Hide & L	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	20¾	20¼	20¾	..
10	3½	..	Am Ice	100	4	4	4	..
11	4¾	..	Am International	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	500	18	18	18	18¼
74⅝	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	..
10¼	3½	..	Am Mach & Met	300	9½	9¼	9¼	9⅜
27⅝	14½	..	Am Metal	400	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	16
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	100	25	25	25	..
12½	3⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
26½	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	12	12	12	12
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¼
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	6600	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2600	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18¼
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	54¼	54¼	54¼	..
7⅜	2½	..	Am Seating	200	3	3	3	3
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	110	19¾	19½	19⅞	19½
51¾	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7200	38	36⅝	37	38
98½	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	98	98	98	98
26½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
81	59⅞	2	Am Steel F pf	50	71	71	71	..
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	900	61¾	60½	60½	61½
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	111⅜	116½	110½	110½
13	3	..	h Am Type Fndrs	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
28¾	7¾	..	h Am Type P pf	100	11	11	11	11
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	500	16½	16¼	16¼	..
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	100	9	9	9	..
17½	2⅞	..	h Am Writ Pap pf	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
17¼	10	..	Anaconda Cop	3400	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11¾
13½	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
7⅞	3¾	..	A P W Paper	100	4	4	4	4
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	300	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
96⅜	76⅛	7	Armour Del pf	300	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅛
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	1100	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¾
64⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf N	1400	63¾	63¼	63¾	63¼
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	400	5½	5½	5½	5½
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	13
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	1900	54⅝	52⅜	53⅜	53
90	70⅛	5	Atchison pf	300	81	80½	81	81
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	200	32½	32	32	31
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1100	23½	23	23	23⅛
55¾	26	2	Atlas Powder	200	44	44	44	44¼
57⅜	16¼	..	Auburn Auto	3200	29½	28½	28¾	28¾
16⅜	7	..	Austin Nichols	100	12	12	12	11½
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1700	4⅛	4	4	4

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
64¾	27	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	33⅛	33⅜	33⅜	33½
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2100	16⅝	16⅛	16	16⅛
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
101	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	20	101	101	101	..
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	500	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	..
38½	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	50	24	23¼	24	22
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	1300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	200	17¾	17½	17¾	..
91	55	..	Beatrice Cr pf	100	88½	88½	88½	90
67½	58	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	67½	67½	67½	..
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	500	13	12¾	13	..
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	800	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
39⅞	26	1½b	Best & Co	200	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
49½	25¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	2200	29⅛	28	28⅛	28½
82	55	1¾	Beth Steel pf	300	63½	62	62	63
40	19½	1b	Bigelow Sanford	100	22¼	22¼	22½	23
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	400	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7½
10¼	6⅞	..	Boeing Airplane	700	8	8	8	8½
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	53¾	53¼	53¼	53½
88	76	4*	Bon Ami A	100	88	88	88	88
28¼	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	1600	26¼	25¾	25⅞	26
28⅜	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1900	24⅜	24	24	24
19⅜	12	1b	Briggs Mfg	2300	18	17⅜	17⅞	17¼
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	400	39⅜	39	39¼	39
97	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	90	90	90	90
80½	56⅜	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	59½	59½	59½	59½
125	118¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	40	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	300	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
5¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
15⅛	5¾	..	Bullard	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	9
19¾	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	3300	14⅜	14	14⅛	13¾
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	800	2	2	2	2
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1800	38½	36⅜	38¼	36¼
6	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	600	15½	15	15	15⅛
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2100	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12½
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	8	8	8	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	4100	49⅝	48	48	48¼
84½	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	200	75	73½	75	..
33¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	2200	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	27⅝
44⅞	17¼	..	Celanese Corp	7500	26¾	25¾	26	26¼
4⅜	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
32⅛	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	25½	25	25	25⅞
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	6200	39⅜	38⅝	39	39⅞
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	900	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	..
16½	5⅛	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1400	43¾	43¼	43½	43¼
8½	2½	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	3	3	3	3⅛
13⅛	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	800	5⅜	5	5	5⅜
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	1100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	12	12	12	11⅝
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	5	5	5	4¾
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	18¼	18	18	..
6¼	2	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
8	2	h	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	27½	27½	27½	..
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	800	5⅞	5½	5½	6
17⅞	10	..	Chile Copper	10	14½	14½	14½	..
60⅜	29¼	1†	Chrysler	13600	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅜
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
2⅜	½	..	City Stores	2600	1¼	1	1¼	1⅜
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A	600	4¾	4½	4¾	..
21⅜	8¾	.80b	Clark Equipment	400	16½	16⅜	16½	16⅛
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1600	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
95	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	91	91	91	91½
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	600	13¼	13	13	13
32	10½	h	Colo F&I pf	10	17	17	17	..
33¼	15	..	Colo & Co 1pf	80	18	16	18	..
19¼	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	1800	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	66	66	66	66½
71	41	5	Columbia G pf B	50	59	59	59	..
39	21½	1‡	Columbia Pic vtc	1500	39½	38½	38¾	39
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	400	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¾
35½	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	1300	28½	28	28	27½
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	29	29	29	..
61	35¾	3	Comm Inv Tr	1600	49	47⅞	49	47⅞
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1900	20¾	20½	20¼	20¾
3¾	1½	..	Comwlth & So	3100	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
52⅜	21½	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	..
5¾	1⅝	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	2800	30½	29¼	30	29½
17½	10⅜	1½	Consol Film Ind	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
4⅞	2	..	Consol Film I pf	2600	15½	15½	15¾	15⅝
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	2700	28¾	28¼	28¼	28⅛
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	88½	88¼	88½	88½
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
14¼	7	.42b	Consol Oil	1700	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
6¾	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6⅞	..	Container A	100	9	9	9	9½
5⅞	3⅜	..	Container B	600	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
88¼	69½	3	Cont Can	1600	87¼	86¾	87¼	86⅞
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	29½	29⅜	29½	29¼
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	800	⅞	¾	¾	¾
22¾	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	3200	16¾	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	40	44½	44¼	44½	44⅛
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	1500	66	65	65	66¼
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	100	14	14	14	14¼
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	200	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19¾
71	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	300	53½	53½	53½	53½
3¼	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1500	7½	6⅞	6⅞	..
65	20⅛	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	54½	53	53	54½
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	48	48	48	..
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜

—D—

34⅛	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	3800	21	19⅞	20½	20
15½	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	600	14¼	14	14¼	14
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	400	42	42	42	42
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1800	19¾	19	19⅛	19⅛
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	72	72	72	72
55⅛	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	100	43	43	43	43
116	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	113	113	113	112¼
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	100	25	25	25	..
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31	31	31	..
46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	1100	43	42½	42½	42¾
23	14½	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	15	15	15	14½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	800	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15¾
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	2800	94¼	93	93	93

—E—

12¾	4⅞	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	6	6	6	..
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	900	104¼	103½	103½	104
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	140½	140½	140¼	140¼
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	1500	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
31⅝	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4500	25⅜	24⅞	25	24¾
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	270	99	98	98½	..
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	400	4½	4	4	4½
9¼	4¼	.20b	Elec & Mus Ind	5800	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	700	4	4	4	4
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	9	9	9	..
21	8⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
£2	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	42¾	42¼	42¼	42½
3¾	1	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
63	45	3	Endicott Johnson	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	47½
23½	10⅝	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	16½	16½	16½	..
16⅝	5	..	Equitable Off Bldg	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
27¼	9	3†	Evans Products	400	17½	17¼	17¼	17¾
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	500	13¼	13	13	12¾
14⅜	7	.50	Eureka Vacuum	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾

—F—

2⅜	1	..	Fairbanks Co	20	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
11¼	½	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	5	5	5	4⅝
4	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
31	20	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	500	24	22½	22½	23½
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	29¾	29½	29¾	29½
106	87	6½	Filene's pf	10	105½	105½	105½	..
25¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	700	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
69¼	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	300	66¾	66	66	66¾
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
27½	17½	.85b	Fourth Nat Inv	500	22⅝	22½	22½	22½
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	1000	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
50⅜	21½	2	Freeport Texas	1200	28⅜	27⅝	28	27⅝

—G—

20	10¼	..	Gamewell	10	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
11½	5⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	300	7⅜	7	7	7¼
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	1200	36½	35½	36¼	35
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	300	16	15¾	15⅞	15½
14⅜	7¼	.50b	Gen Baking	800	8½	7¾	8¼	8
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	50	102½	102½	102½	..
10⅛	5	..	Gen Bronze	400	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
6¼	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	3	3	3	..
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	8100	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
12⅝	4⅛	..	Gen Elec Sp	300	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12⅜
38⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	3600	31	30⅝	30¾	30¼
⅞	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
21	11	..	Gen G&E 7% A	10	17	17	17	..
22	13	..	Gen G&E 6% A	20	18½	18½	18½	19
64½	51	3	Gen Mills	400	58	57	58	57
115	103	6	Gen Mills pf	200	112	112	112	..
43	24⅝	1†	Gen Motors	12500	30⅝	30	30½	30⅛
103⅛	89¾	8	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	103	102½	103	102⅝
21	8¾	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	10	10	10	..
28½	10½	.15e	Gen Print Ink	20	18½	18½	18½	18½
45¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	25½	25½	25½	..
26⅜	10	..	Gen Rity pf ww	300	11¾	11½	11½	..
23⅜	10½	..	Gen Refractories	200	13½	13½	13½	..
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	..
48½	17⅝	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	40	22¾	22	22½	..
65½	47	5	Gillette S R pf	400	63¼	62	62¾	..
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	9000	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
6⅝	2⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	..
28⅜	15⅜	1†	Glidden	200	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23½
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	40	104	104	104	103½
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	400	5½	5	5	5
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	500	17¾	17½	17¾	17⅝
18	8	..	Goodrich	400	10	9½	9½	9⅞
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	2500	22¼	21½	21½	21⅞
11⅜	3⅞	..	Gothm Silk Hos	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	900	2¼	2	2¼	2
13⅜	5½	..	Granby	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	300	33	32½	33	32½
40⅜	28	1	Grant (WT)	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	32½
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	2000	16⅝	16	16½	15⅝
15½	8½	.50b	Great

Commerce and Finance

Agricultural Bureau Sees Rise in Farm Prices This Fall

Business and Industry

Bureau Predicts Advance in Farm Prices This Fall

Agricultural Survey Also Sees Seasonal Rise in Industrial Activity

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—Higher prices for most farm products and increased activity in many industries during the fall months were predicted yesterday by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its October price situation report.

An increase in the general level of wholesale prices during the past year from 104 per cent of the 1910-1914 average to about 112 per cent was attributed to advances in prices of farm products and foods since prices of nonagricultural products remained practically unchanged.

"Despite the marked advance from the depression low, farm products in percentage of the pre-war average are still about the lowest of any specified group of products whereas prices of building materials, house furnishing goods, fuel and lighting products are the highest," the bureau said.

Autumn Rise on Way

Increased activity during the latter half of September indicated, the report added: that the seasonal autumn recovery in business was beginning.

"The declines in business activity in the past few months has been accompanied by some decline in employment and pay rolls, but the incomes of industrial workers are still somewhat larger than a year ago," the report said.

"This, together with the larger incomes of farmers and the government relief expenditures has stimulated retail trade. The sharp increase in retail sales in August was followed by only a slight recession in September in department-store sales and a further increase in rural sales."

The bureau analyzed farm price probabilities for the fall as follows:

1. Wheat prospects point toward "some further recovery" rather than a decline, depending on the condition of the southern hemisphere crop and the amount of grain fed to poultry and livestock in this country.

Higher Prices in January

2. Corn prices "may be expected to remain at relatively high levels throughout the coming year" with the present shortage of grain indicating somewhat higher prices by December or January.

3. Potato prices are likely to remain at or near the present low levels during the 1934-35 season.

5. "The seasonal decline in hog prices now in progress is likely to be less than usual and of shorter duration" due to fewer hogs and short feed supplies.

6. Prices of better grades of cattle "are expected to be fairly well maintained" during the coming two months although declines are forecast in the lower grades if the Government ceases to purchase cattle and adverse weather sets in.

7. Prices of eggs and chickens are expected to go higher during the next three or four months, responding to the light supply situation.

Canadian Commodity Mart Limits Silver Price Fluctuation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 17—The Canadian Commodity Exchange, Inc., which opens next Monday, Oct. 22, has limited the fluctuation of the price of silver in any one session to three cents an ounce above or below the previous closing price. It also will make a charge of 30 cents for each contract cleared.

Harold J. Child has been elected president of the Canadian Commodity Clearing Association, Inc., which will operate in conjunction with the commodity exchange.

December will be the first delivery month traded in, Douglas S. McMaster, president of the exchange, said. There will also be trading in nine consecutive calendar months, to be increased in number later. The minimum amount of silver that may be traded in is 10,000 ounces and the margin on that quantity will be more than $6000.

A New York advisory committee to the commodity exchange, which now has a membership of 215, has been formed, of which Irving J. Louis is chairman. Other members are J. Chester Cuppia, Jerome Lewine, Harold L. Bache, and Floyd Y. Keeler, representing the commission houses; William S. Murphy, the foreign exchange and bullion brokers; Hans A. Vogelstein and Hugh W. Spaulding, the trade interests.

Shipbuilding Still On an Upward Trend

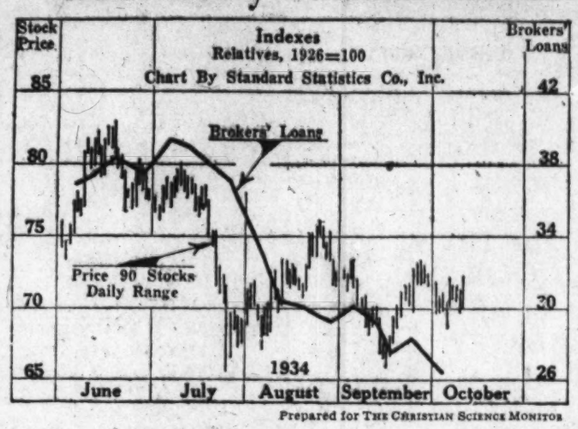
NEW YORK, Oct. 17—A continuation of the upward trend in merchant shipbuilding for the quarter ended Sept. 30 was shown by returns to Lloyd's register of shipping.

The returns covered all ships of 100 gross tons and upward being constructed in all countries except Russia, for which no figures are available.

World shipbuilding showed an increase of more than 500,000 tons as compared with a year ago, a gain of nearly 75 per cent. Larger production was reported for all the principal maritime countries except Italy and the United States.

Of the 1,311,387 gross tons now under construction throughout the world, 46.1 per cent is being built in Great Britain and Ireland, 1.7 per cent in the United States, and 52.2 per cent in other countries, taken as a group.

Brokers' Loans Off Steadily Since Early Summer Months



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brokers' loans have decreased steadily since the first part of the summer.

The decrease was to have been expected in July when stock prices tumbled, but brokers' loans continued their decline through the market rallies of late August and late September.

Trade Agreements Are Urged to Aid U. S. Employment

Drop in Exports to Colombia and Haiti Cited to Show Labor Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 — Trade agreements with Haiti and Colombia were urged by Harry Tipper, executive vice-president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, as a move to reemploy American workers in a number of industries. Mr. Tipper spoke before the committee for reciprocity information, in which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is interested.

Exports to Haiti and Colombia from this country for 1934 were estimated at $24,000,000. Mr. Tipper said this represented a drop of $47,000,000 from the peak point in 1928 and that more than 16,000 persons employed in providing these exports have been added to the unemployment roll. He stated that this drop in business had been augmented by high tariffs and customs regulations.

"If we can bring this business back to something like the peak volume of 1928, when exports to Haiti amounted to almost $13,000,000 and exports to Colombia amounted to approximately $58,500,000, it would furnish employment for approximately 24,000 workers in the United States," Mr. Tipper told the committee.

"While these markets are relatively small, they absorb a wide variety of goods, particularly consumer goods and certain classes of goods used in building equipment. This employment, therefore, is distributed over a good many lines of industry. This drop in business is undoubtedly due mainly to the depression but it has been accentuated by the high tariffs imposed upon American goods, the kind of tariffs imposed and the existence of customs regulations, including a number of small technical provisions, with the imposition and fines for minor infractions.

"All these elements have contributed to the disturbance in the flow of trade, in some cases making it impossible for the manufacturers to maintain any market at all, and have contributed heavily to the unemployment by accentuating the difficulties of the depression.

"I would like to point out that trade agreements concluded with these countries on a basis of mutual concession will increase the steady employment of our workers in a number of industries, provide an outlet for our manufactured products and enable the people of those countries to avail themselves more effectively of the goods they desire to use and have been accustomed to enjoy."

Electric Production Up 2.3 P. C. in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 — Electric power production for the week ended Oct. 13 rose to a gain of 2.3 per cent, compared with the corresponding week of last year, as compared with a gain of 0.8 per cent shown in the week before. All sections of the country registered gains compared with last year, with the southern states jumping from a loss of 0.6 the week before to a gain of 6.5 per cent for the past week.

The total production during the week of Oct. 13, which included Columbus Day holiday, was 1,656,864,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 2,328,000 units from the week of Oct. 6. The drop in the comparative period last year was much sharper, which accounts for the big percentage gain this year.

Interest Payments On Mortgage Loans Improve

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—M. A. Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, says that there is evidence of improvement in the mortgage loan field. On mortgages held by the company, which are 6 per cent smaller than last year, the interest collections for nine months have exceeded by 2.8 per cent the figure for the corresponding period of last year, Mr. Linton states.

"Apart from payments as a result of the operation of federal agencies, there has been an increase of 11 per cent in the amount of principal payments received from borrowers," he says. "There is also a noticeable increase of activity on the part of prospective purchasers of real estate."

Less Consumption Of Cotton During Month of August

World Spinners Use 279,000 Fewer Bales Than Year Ago

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—World consumption of all kinds of cotton during August this year was somewhat smaller than the August total last year, according to a report just issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service, but it was larger than the total in recent previous years.

The percentage of American cotton consumed was somewhat less than usual. Consumption fell below August last year in the United States, Great Britain and on the Continent, but it was larger than last year in the Orient and in minor cotton-consuming countries.

"World consumption of all growths of cotton during August totaled 1,900,000 bales, as compared with 1,935,000 in July, 2,179,000 in August last year, 1,816,000 two years ago, 1,830,000 three years ago, 1,590,000 four years ago, and an average of 1,871,000 in the last five years," says the Exchange Service. "Accordingly, world spinners used 279,000 bales less in August this year than in August last year, but they used 84,000 more than two years ago, 70,000 more than three years ago, 310,000 more than four years ago and 29,000 more than the five-year average.

"In the last five cotton seasons consumption of all cottons in August has been equal, on an average, to 7.8 per cent of the season total consumption. On this basis August consumption this year was on a season level of 24,000,000 to 24,500,000 bales. Last season, the world used 25,261,000 bales of all kinds of cotton, two seasons ago 24,712,000, three seasons ago 23,007,000, four seasons ago 22,329,000 and on an average in the past five seasons 24,027,000.

"World cotton spinners used 979,000 bales of American cotton in August this year as compared with 1,262,000 in August last year, 1,067,000 two years ago, 936,000 three years ago, 799,000 four years ago, and an average of 1,035,000 in the last five years. Of foreign cottons, they used 921,000 equivalent 478-pound net weight bales as compared with 917,000 in August a year ago, 749,000 two years ago, 894,000 three years ago, 791,000 four years ago, and an average of 836,000 in the last five years.

"American cotton constituted 51.5 per cent of the all-cotton consumption total in August this year compared with 57.9 per cent in August last year, 58.8 per cent two years ago, 51.1 per cent three years ago, 50.3 per cent four years ago, and an average of 55.3 per cent in the last five years."

Wage Bill of Steel Industry Increased

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—The total wage bill of the steel industry was increased approximately $95,000,000 during the first full year's operation of the NRA steel code, according to figures compiled by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

Over this period, from August, 1933, to September, 1934, approximately $470,000,000 went into the pay envelopes of the industry's employees, the Institute announced.

The Institute stated that a survey just completed showed "fully 86 per cent of the steel workers of the country are standing behind their employee representation plans of collective bargaining."

No Confidence in Dollar, Says Teck-Hughes Head

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 17 (AP)—Testifying at an inquiry into alleged short-selling of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines stock, A. W. Johnston, chairman of the board of directors, declared yesterday he had "absolutely no confidence in the American dollar," and that "the greatest consideration of the day is the Administration at Washington."

Mr. Johnston, who came from New York voluntarily to aid in the inquiry, made the declaration during his explanation for conserving assets of the Teck-Hughes company.

"With the dollar as it is," he said, "we don't know whether to put our money in a sock and put it away—as a matter of fact we don't know what to do. People rushed into the gold stocks and I think they're all high, considering the political background."

Bankers Expect Reassuring Word From President

Roosevelt Talk May Touch on Banking, Prices, Dollar and Taxes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17—All present conditions point to a new Administration appraisal of its attitude and policies to the banking situation, embracing some of the most important financial questions facing the country. The American Bankers Association holds its annual meeting here next week. President Roosevelt will address it personally. What he will say is unrevealed and the White House announced today it is as yet undecided, but preliminary conferences with a number of important bankers and business leaders are under way, both by President Roosevelt direct, and through his liaison man, Gov. Eugene R. Black, recently detailed to act as go-between with the Federal Reserve System. The assumption is that the next step in a good many troublesome banking matters is being formulated.

As bankers from all over the country begin to assemble in Washington, the fact is that the Government today, through one of its money-lending agencies, is a stockholder of 7000 banks, and in some of those holds a majority interest. Furthermore, in the past year, the Government, through Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, and Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, has been playing a major part in many banks' affairs and today has left only 36 national banks still unlicensed since the March, 1933, bank collapse, and not placed in receivership or otherwise disposed of. Furthermore, 302 national banks are now in receivership, and it is hoped shortly to offer their assets at public sale, subject to continuing RFC loans.

Attitude Toward Dollar

The next big thing bankers are interested in are the Administration's attitude toward the dollar and prices. Conveniently close to the banking convention, Mr. Roosevelt has made his attitude fairly plain. He still hopes and expects prices to advance. But machinery is already being set up to forestall any increases of prices that may "go through the roof" (to use the President's own words). This seems a fairly mollifying statement and coupled with assurances believed to have been conveyed to business men by Prof. Raymond Moley in New York, and other signs, the assembling bankers may feel fairly safe on this score.

The next point in a summary of the fiscal situation might be the two independent surveys being made for the Treasury by two groups of experts. Dr. Jacob Viner University of Chicago, heads a group looking into machinery of bank credit extension, which may be of farreaching importance in formulating future administration policy. There has recently been talk of unifying the banking systems. This is probably a matter of years, not of weeks or months, but Mr. Roosevelt's attitude is likely to be influenced by researches now current, and he may have the answer in time for the forthcoming convention. The other big survey is that being made by Dr. Roswell Magill, on potential taxing power It affects the banks less directly than the other, but ties into the general financial picture.

Mr. Roosevelt's Position

Mr. Roosevelt's decision not to broadcast the forthcoming address indicates that its content may not be conclusive on the banking problem. The advance feeling in this city is that it will be a fairly mollifying statement. At a press conference again today Mr. Roosevelt made clear, more by inference than by direct statement, that he believes business is pointing upward. Disturbing new policies are apt to be kept in the background for a period at any rate, while these encouraging signs are watched.

At the same time it cannot be forgotten that the forthcoming Congress will have drastic new proposals for banking legislation, many of these extremist, and including the proposal for government ownership of banks. In the face of such sentiment, the President cannot permit anything to stand in the way of moderate reforms. It should be recalled, too, that as far back as 1932 the Federal Reserve Board proposed to bring purely commercial banking into a unified national system. To constitutional objections of Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia to this step, the Reserve System presented argument of its counsel as to its validity. This is a recommendation that still exists.

Commodity Index For Long-Term Contracts

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Commodity indexes representing world levels of prices appropriate to different forms of long-term contracts are advocated by Sir Arthur Salter, late director of the economic and finance section of the League of Nations.

The indexes, Sir Arthur says in the London Times, would be used in international contracts in cases where those concerned were not prepared to take the risks of fluctuation in the value of gold or other currency. The indexes could be prepared by the League of Nations to replace gold which Sir Arthur says "has betrayed first the debtor and then as he has been driven into inevitable default, the creditor."

The use of such a system was provided for in the 1924 "Dawes" Plan for Germany, and Sir Arthur regrets that it was not continued in the 1929 "Young" plan. But for this omission Sir Arthur says, "reparation would have already been very substantially reduced automatically and without negotiation, before the financial crisis of 1931."

U. S. Considering Exchange Of Gold for Chinese Silver

Aim Is to Continue Foreign Buying of Metal, Avoiding Hurt to China—National City Bank Economist Sees Possible Heavy Gold Loss

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP)—The Administration is exploring the possibilities of a direct exchange of American gold for Chinese silver as a means of advancing its silver purchase program and avoiding evil economic consequences to the Oriental nation.

This was revealed at the State Department tonight with the publication of new correspondence exchanged with China. The notes preceded America's refusal to restrict its foreign silver buying because of China's complaints that it threatened to undermine her trade and monetary position.

China May Use Gold

A note from the Nanking Government asserted China's determination to maintain the silver standard but disclosed that the nation is considering "the gradual introduction of a gold basis currency which will necessitate" the acquisition of gold bullion.

"Since the American Government desires an increased proportion of silver in its monetary reserve," the note continued, "the National Government (of China) desires also to ascertain in principle whether the American Government is willing to exchange with the Chinese Government gold for silver."

This proposal gave point and clarification to a hitherto unexplained passage in the reply of Secretary Hull, made public two days ago.

"Free markets in which gold or silver could be acquired by purchasers are now open to all nations," he said, "and therefore direct intergovernmental transactions have not been undertaken.

"The availability of such markets in the future is open to friendly discussion, especially because of our common desire to work toward common standards. We shall be glad at any time to explore these larger possibilities with your representatives."

The proposed exchange, if effected, would serve to carry forward a policy, broadly hinted at in Administration quarters periodically for the last year, of working toward a more even distribution of the world's gold among the various nations.

Of the entire world supply of gold, the United States and France hold nearly two-thirds, with another sizable portion in Great Britain.

Exchanging Gold for Silver

Ordinarily when the United States sells more goods to a particular country than it buys, the discrepancy is made up by a shipment of gold to the United States. Under the present plan, however, it would be equalized by a proportionate American purchase of silver.

In the same sense, all the Treasury's foreign silver purchases—reputedly sizable—have amounted, in the last analysis, to an exchange of gold for silver, since they have tended to reduce favorable trade balances and their consequent gold shipments.

The acquisition of gold, too, would serve to make the goal of the silver purchasing program more difficult of attainment. The purpose is to increase the Treasury's silver holding until its monetary bullion reserves consist of 25 per cent silver and 75 per cent gold. This entails the purchase of more than a billion ounces of silver abroad, in addition to the acquisition of all the bullion silver in the United States.

Additions to the gold supplies here would, of course, simply necessitate the buying of even more silver. A reduction in the Treasury's gold stocks, such as would follow an exchange of gold for silver, would have the opposite effect.

Hurts China's Trade

Throughout the Chinese correspondence it was emphasized that higher silver prices resulting from American purchases were disadvantageous to the Chinese, making it more costly for foreigners to purchase Chinese products and draining away the nation's silver stocks.

The American reply took cognizance of this. With huge silver purchases still to be made, Washington is just as anxious as China to keep the price from becoming excessive. A direct exchange, economists said today, might prove an effective method of acquiring silver and avoiding the buoying effect on prices which would result from equivalent purchases on the open market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16 (AP)—If the United States continues to carry out the provisions of the Silver Purchase Act, it may, in the opinion of George E. Roberts, eventually find itself on a silver basis, with the rest of the world on the gold basis.

Mr. Roberts, who is economic advisor to the National City Bank, and a former director of the United States Mint, pointed out that the silver act required the purchase of an estimated 1,300,000,000 ounces in the face of rising prices of silver, which might involve the loss from the country of increased amounts of gold.

"So long as its gold resources last," declared the veteran economist in an interview, "the United States can raise the price of silver to any price desired up to the $1.29 an ounce limit, imposed by the law.

With that definite upper level which the United States may pay for the metal fixed by statute, Mr. Roberts felt that foreign holders might well think they could safely hold back offerings until the price has reached or approached $1.29. But when that level is reached, he said, it may be another story.

"The incentive to them to hold," he continued, "will no longer exist, and they may think the gamble promises best on the selling side. In that case, the ability of this country to take all the silver that may be offered, and give $1.29 an ounce for it, would be put to the test."

The World's Business

Craft vs. Trade Unionism

WHILE I was writing a piece last Thursday on labor statesmanship, in which I took the American Federation of Labor to task for its persistent adhesion to craft unionism, the convention at San Francisco was engaged in passing a resolution in favor of a qualified form of trade, or industrial, unionism. The delegates decided to campaign for the organization into trade unions of those workers who are at present unorganized. Amends are in order, and I gladly accord them. The decision came so suddenly that I find that many other commentators were caught napping with myself. The whole tendency of the convention had been against any concession to trade union development. Even the New Republic, a friend of labor, had written that the convention presented a "dispiriting spectacle." "The craft unions in the building trades," it said, "deepen their split over jurisdictional issues, out of which neither the workers as a whole nor anyone else outside the union officials can gain the slightest advantage. This action is taken despite the earnest plea of President Green, himself friendly to the conservative group that supports craft unionism in general. It is, as we write, uncertain whether the progressive forces in the convention can succeed even in preserving the labor unity that has recently been won in the basic industries through the organization of federal unions—which the craft-union officials wish to absorb." The progressive forces did win out, and the delegates are to be complimented on their decision.

* * *

Yet the decision leaves the existing set-up unchanged. Craft unionism is still the dominating unit in American labor—craft unionism, that is, which transcends industrial lines. Such organization does not square with industrial organization. President Roosevelt is trying hard to encourage a truce between labor and capital by industries. But on the labor side he must talk to representatives who cannot look at the problems of industry from the standpoint of the particular industry under discussion. His vis-a-vis are intent upon the preservation of craft labor standards irrespective of the larger interests of industry. If, for instance, the building trades were organized along industrial lines, it would be possible, I suggest, to obtain labor coöperation in a temporary reduction of labor costs in order to push the construction industry. Too high costs of building (meaning of materials as well as labor) are holding back new construction. Would-be house builders cannot afford to build. If there were some relief in this direction there would be more activity and more employment, and a union organized along industrial lines would be conscious of this advantage. Moreover, it would see its bargaining power augmented, and this accession of strength would enable it to resist any retention of the lower wage scale when business improved. Another example of wasteful jurisdictional disputes at the expense of industry as a whole is reported from Washington. A dispute between carpenters and sheet metal workers over the installation of $800 worth of equipment in the new Labor Department building in Washington tied up work on this much needed building for eight weeks and cost the workers an estimated $320,000 in wages.

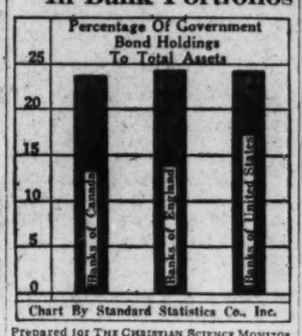
* * *

The decision at San Francisco, however, is a move in the right direction. Unfortunately it has been offset by the decision to press for a 30-hour week. The proposal is apparently intended to be applied to all industries without distinction and without any wage reduction. More people would have to be employed in turning out a given quantity of goods—unless industry "chiselled" by adopting such devices as the "stretch-out." Sharing work in this fashion means putting more people to work without adding to production. Yet even the economists of the A. F. of L., writing currently in their monthly bulletin, admit that the great need of the times is the stimulation of new production.

The chief argument against the 30-hour week is that it would be catastrophic in its incidence. Some industries probably could afford it; some would be put out of business. For every industry is different as concerns its labor cost conditions. For example, labor represents less than 10 per cent of the cost of gasoline at the refinery, but is 50 per cent of the cost of southern pine lumber and 65 per cent or more of the cost of coal at the mine. If one thing has been learned as a result of the NRA experiment, surely it is the danger of blanketing a country with such variegated conditions as the United States with orders standardizing work conditions and payment.

H. B. E.

Government Issues In Bank Portfolios



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AS WILL be seen from the accompanying chart, the holdings of Government issues by reporting U. S. Reserve member banks in proportion to total assets do not differ materially from the position of banks in England and Canada.

While the results of the current funding do not encourage the idea that the banks will accept large amounts of long-term Treasury securities, their capacity for absorbing short terms is nowhere near exhaustion.

Trade Conference Urges a Return To The Gold Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—A return to the gold standard by all countries as a basis for their currencies has been advocated in a resolution passed here by the nineteenth meeting of the International Parliamentary Conference for Trade and Commerce.

The British delegation, led by Sir John Allen, opposed the resolution. A hundred delegates from 20 states were present.

The concluding of commercial pacts among states whose economic structures supplement one another was recommended.

It was agreed, that in order to help the peasants throughout the world, less machinery should be used, less ground should be cultivated, and special measures should be taken to raise the prices of such products as wheat, the world consumption of which is constant, and to increase the use of such products as fruit and vegetables, which might be consumed in much larger quantities. Ways also were discussed to bring down the price of the articles peasants must buy and to provide them with credit.

It was repeatedly emphasized that obstacles in the way of trade should be removed and the streams of commerce be permitted freely to flow over boundaries.

Silver Price Hits New Top Since 1929

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP)—Foreign silver for domestic industrial use advanced to another new high since 1929 yesterday to 55⅝ cents an ounce in the New York market, up ⅜ of a cent from Monday, but receded somewhat today.

The latest boost, which carried the white metal 5⅝ cents above the price at which it was nationalized by the Federal Government last summer, was not based on further increases in the London silver market, as the price remained unchanged in that center at 24⅞ pence an ounce.

London dispatches, however, continued to quote English bullion brokers as being bullish on silver, particularly since the Chinese Government took steps to make less accessible one of the world's greatest sources of supply by placing an export tax of 10 per cent on the metal leaving that country.

At today's price, foreign silver was only 8⅞ cents an ounce under the 64½ cents now paid by the Government for newly mined domestic silver.

Does Not Favor Merger Of Canada's Two Railways

HALIFAX, Oct. 17 (AP)—Amalgamation of Canada's two great railway systems would not be in the interest of the country, Hon. C. P. Fullerton, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Canadian National Railways, told a gathering of Halifax business leaders here yesterday.

Wool Business Is Now Showing Decided Upturn

Million Pounds Sold Monday—Government Orders Big Aid to Market

There has been a decidedly better movement in wool here the first of this week the turnover for Monday being estimated at about 1,000,000 pounds, with additional wool selling yesterday and today.

These sales included a considerable portion of government controlled wools, and rather more than half of the wools moved consisted of fine wools.

There is a little better movement of goods in the piece-goods centers for the moment and this, coupled with government orders, will amount to 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds of wool this fall for the various contracts for cloth, blankets, underwear and hosiery.

A new development exerting a strengthening effect is the move to take over the balance of the wools left unsold in the West on a basis of advance equivalent to 80 per cent of the government controlled wool quotations, the funds to support this plan to be subscribed in the proportion of 80 per cent by the Government and 20 per cent by the wool houses subscribing to this plan.

There is better buying in the piece-goods markets of the country, particularly in New York, for private consumption.

There have been sales of Ohio-Pennsylvania delaine wools during the last week at 26 cents in the grease, which would mean clean costs of about 65 cents.

Sales of other fine wools out of Texas have been made latterly in the clean range of 63@65 cents mostly. For the moment, prices in the West and Southwest are more firmly quoted, in consequence of the heavier buying movement on the part of eastern dealers.

Some Montana half-blood combing wool is reported to have been sold at rather better than 70 cents, clean basis, and some three-eighths combing at close to 70 cents, while quarters are nominally quoted around 60 cents. Some quarter-blood combing top (blended) is understood to have been sold at 67 cents this week.

Demand for woolen wools has been moderate. There is some demand for pulled scoured B supers around the half-dollar level more or less depending upon the color and character of the wool. Fine scoured wools of the fine A pulled and New Mexican fine types are quotable at 65 cents depending upon the wool.

Carpet wools continue rather slow with importations lessening.

Mohair is also rather slow, but some interest in low tops is noted at approximately 45 cents.

Foreign markets are fairly steady.

Names 11 Lines Having Above-Average Prospects

The United States Business Service has named 11 industries with prospects above-average for the near term. These are: automobiles, auto accessories, can manufacturing, chemicals, dairy products, household products, meat packing, packaged foods, retail trade, sugar and tobacco.

With the exception of the chemical industry, these lines are all relatively close to the consumer. Sales of their products are holding up well, and are likely to continue in a favorable trend, due to improved purchasing power.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 8540

WISDOM PRESS INC.
BOOK and JOB PRINTING
FINANCIAL PRINTING
47 WEST STREET
NEW YORK CITY
BOWLING GREEN 9-8138 9
MR. LACY WISDOM has rendered personal printing service to Wall Street for 15 years

FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE
40 Broad Street
Boston, Mass.
May we discuss your Insurance Problems with you?
Call Hubbard 7880

109 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings In Roxbury and its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2343 WASHINGTON ST., ROXBURY
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

YOU CAN BUY
GOOD SECURITIES
in Small or Large Lots
on
Partial Payments
Ask for Booklet E-14 which explains our plan and terms.
James M. Leopold & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
70 Wall Street New York
Established 1886

OCT. SHARES
Now on Sale at
New England's Oldest Co-operative Bank Office
Write or phone Liberty 6653 for information about—How to Take Out Shares and Make Deposits by Mail.
A Good Investment for Anyone
Pioneer-Homestead-Guardian
Co-operative Banks
36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

MONEY TO LOAN
NEW CONSTRUCTION and 1 and 2 FAMILY HOUSES
On good first mortgages only to owner and occupant. Call personally with your deed and tax bill.
SHARES ALWAYS ON SALE
SUFFOLK CO-OPERATIVE BANK
LIBerty 8769—8770
44 Bromfield Street, Boston

Italians Go In For Sport In a Big Way

Mussolini Stadium Seats 70,000—Wide Range of Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TURIN, Italy—The Mussolini Stadium, built at a cost of 1,000,000 lire (about $850,000 or £170,000) stands here as a striking monument to the advance of sport in Italy. It is one of the best appointed arenas the world has ever seen and the originality of its design won high praise from the competitors and officials of 23 nations gathered here recently for the first European track and field championships.

The stadium accommodates 70,000 spectators and every one of them has an unimpeded downward view. No fans are situated at ground level, as they are, for example, at the White City Stadium, London. About one-third of the seats are under cover.

An Association football pitch is marked out in the middle of the ground, which is six inches below the track level. At each end are field-event lay-outs so orientated that high jumpers, putters and throwers can face north, south, east and west, as weather conditions may direct. The red cinder path, 450 meters to the lap, is very fast, and numerous native Italian records were set up on it during the recent European championships.

Games Taken Seriously

Since the Fascist era began in Italy 12 years ago, Signor Benito Mussolini has done much to encourage sport among his followers. The fruits of this policy were clearly seen at the last Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932, when Italian representatives carried off 24 gold, silver and bronze medals. On the track, Italy has the Olympic 1500-meter champion, Luigi Beccali, and Edgardo Toetti, Luigi Facelli, Danilo Innocente and Corrado Valle have also made great names for themselves. And there are plenty of rising youngsters, as we saw in the European championships. Mario Lanzi can be taken as an example. He returned 1m. 51.8s. for 800 meters, which is only two seconds outside the world record for the distance, held jointly by Thomas Hampson, Great Britain, and Ben Eastman, U. S. A.

In certain other sports, too, the Italians now are up with the best. Before a crowd of 90,000 fans at Rome last season, Italy's national soccer eleven was able to force a draw, at one goal apiece, with a fully representative side from England. Rugby football, too, has caught on. In Rome there are 12 Rugby clubs, and others are springing up all over the country. Their dearest wish is to receive a visit from a good English side. The annual lawn tennis tournament at Venice is now looked on as one of the most important in Europe. This year it attracted a large international entry. Italy's four best players, according to the national ranking, are Giorgio de Stefani, Humberto L. de Morpurgo, G. Palmieri and A. Rado. Stefani has a victory over F. J. Perry, England, to his credit, whilst Palmieri last year defeated both H. W. Austin and G. P. Hughes, other members of Britain's Davis Cup team.

Wide Range of Activity

A wide range of sporting activity is enthusiastically pursued. Motor-racing is very popular, as are cycling, fencing, gymnastics and boxing. Pony polo has a keen if limited following. In an international polo tournament held at Rome this year, Hungary won the King of Italy's Cup and France received the "Coppa del Duce," a trophy presented by Mussolini, who is himself a keen horseman. The beautiful Italian lakes and rivers lend themselves to the development of aquatic sport and some of the crack Italian crews are exceedingly fast.

To Italy was intrusted the promotion of the 1934 world and European ice hockey championships. Those took place at Milan at the Palazzo del Ghiaccio, which has been reconstructed to accommodate large crowds. Twelve countries were represented. The final match for the world title resulted in Canada defeating the United States by 2 goals to 1, while Germany beat Switzerland at the same score in the deciding game for the European championship. Now Italy is looking ahead to the Olympic Games of 1936 in Berlin, to measure her progress since the eye-opening triumphs at Los Angeles.

Young England Swims Fast in Brighton Pool

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Girls in Britain today swim faster than men did 40 years ago. That seems to be a fair inference from the returns in the recent 100-yard freestyle championship of the southern counties, confined to swimmers under 16 years of age. In this event at Brighton, the winner, Kathleen Webb of Walthamstow Seal Swimming Club, covered the distance in 67.2s. which is a time fast enough to have won the men's national championship on nine occasions prior to 1893 and the women's national championship any year up to 1928. In the southern counties race for boys (also under 16) at Brighton, R. Romain, Walthamstow S. C. did 61.4s. which is faster than any of the men's championship times up to 1897.

More boys and girls are swimming now in Britain than ever before. The number of public pools has been greatly increased in the last 18 months, coaching has become easier to obtain, and the result is a marked advance in the general standard of young England's aquatic prowess.

Newark, N. J. Bonds

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—The Chase National Bank and the First Boston Corporation are offering $1,355,000 City of Newark, N. J., 4 per cent and 4¾ per cent and 5¼ per cent bonds, issued for city railway construction, public works and poor relief and various municipal improvement purposes. The offering consists of $100,000 of 4 per cent bonds, due June 1, 1933, priced to yield 4.50 per cent; $105,000 of 4¾ per cent bonds, due 1935 to 1956 inclusive priced to yield 2.50 to 4.70 per cent, and $1,150,000 of 5¼ per cent bonds, due 1939 to 1957, inclusive, priced to yield from 4.50 to 4.75 per cent.

Canadian Women Urged to Demand Community Parks

National Council Meets at Ottawa to Discuss Public Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 16—The making of Canada into a healthier country morally and physically is the aim of the National Council of Women, which opened its forty-first annual meeting here Sunday, with delegates gathered from all parts of the Dominion. National recreation, housing and town planning, child welfare, public health, national parks, cinema and literature, and education are some of the subjects that have received close study during the past year by the several committees.

"In the coming year," said Miss Winnifred Kydd, president of the council, "we must in our several communities study such questions as the housing situation and the deterioration in living conditions—which so often creeps upon us unawares. Also there is the question of the provision of adequate playgrounds and parks. Every council should ask its members, Is there suitable provision made for the people in this community to enjoy themselves in the open air in a reasonably accessible park?"

Miss Kydd emphasized their responsibility for building up a sound public opinion through educational work. She quoted the principal of a large public school as saying: "To be educated in the broadest sense is to gain that freedom which comes from control of oneself, in body, mind and spirit. The man or woman who is afraid is not free to act as she or he will. Freedom of action comes only with victory over cowardice, ignorance, superstition, selfishness and a host of other personal devils, which must be cast out by education.

"Any place of education or organization may be called a success in just the measure in which it helps the individual to achieve the fullness of powers which comes with knowledge and victory over self."

The motivating power behind the meetings of the National Council should be, she said, first, unselfish service in the cause of those less fortunately situated than ourselves, and, second, the friendship that comes to us through our association with women from all parts of Canada.

The National Council of Women was organized in Ottawa by Lady Aberdeen 41 years ago. This is the first meeting here since 1908. The outstanding work of the National Council throughout the last three years has been along the line of unemployment relief, particularly where women and children were concerned.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New England

Massachusetts

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., WBSO, 920kc-326m.

SPRINGFIELD—Sundays, Oct. 21 and 28, 12:45-1:00 p. m.; daily, Oct. 22 to 27, inc., 8:15-8:30 a. m., WMAS, 1420kc-211m.

Maine

PORTLAND — Every Sunday, 12:30-12:45 p. m., WCSH, 940kc-319m.

Eastern States

District of Columbia

WASHINGTON—Thursdays, 5:45-6:00 p. m., WOL, 1310kc-229m.

Florida

JACKSONVILLE — Thursday, biweekly, 12:05-12:15 p. m., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MIAMI — Mondays, 11:45 - 12:00 noon, WQAM, 560kc-535m

Maryland

CUMBERLAND—Second and last Thursday of each month, 10:00-10:30 a. m., WTBO, 1420kc-211m.

HAGERSTOWN—Saturday, Oct. 20, 9:00-9:30 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc-248m.

New Jersey

NEWARK — Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:30-11:45 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc-240m.

New York

BUFFALO—Wednesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc-229m.

NEW YORK CITY—Tuesdays, 11:00-11:15 a. m., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

ROCHESTER—Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc-261m.

SYRACUSE—Thursdays, 11:45 a. m., 12:00 noon, WFBL, 1360kc-220m.

TROY—Second Monday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc-231m.

UTICA—Sundays, 2:15-2:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc-250m.

WOODSIDE—Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc-200m.

Pennsylvania

ALTOONA—Fourth Friday of each month, 2:45-3:00 p. m., WFBG, 1310kc-229m.

PHILADELPHIA—Every Thursday, 5:15-5:30 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc-229m.

South Carolina

GREENVILLE—Fridays, 10:45-11:00 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc-231m.

Virginia

NORFOLK—Third Sunday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WGH, 1310kc-229m.

PETERSBURG—Third Sunday of each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., WPHR, 1200kc-250m.

West Virginia

HUNTINGTON—Second Mondays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc-252m.

Canada

Ontario

HAMILTON—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc-268m.

TORONTO—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

OTTAWA—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CRCO, 880kc-341m.

Foreign

Australia

Victoria

MELBOURNE—Fridays, 10:30-10:45 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc-254m.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND — First Tuesday of each month, 9:00 p. m., 1ZB (Friendly Road), 1090kc-275m.

King Carol to Attend

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Oct. 16 (AP)—King Carol is on his way to Belgrade today to attend the funeral of his brother sovereign, King Alexander of Yugoslavia, but his subjects, with a few exceptions, did not know it. By Government order, the newspapers were forbidden to mention the fact that the King was absent.

It was the first time he had left Roumania since his dramatic and secret return to the country when he seized the throne more than four years ago.

Eighteen-Year-Old Diver Carries Off A. D. A. Medal

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—L. G. Marchant, an 18-year-old member of the South London Swimming Club and the London Diving Club, has won this year's competition for the men's gold medal of the Amateur Diving Association. Marchant was one of England's representatives in the diving events at the recent British Empire Games. His speciality is high diving. In the gold medal competition at Marshall Street Baths he totaled 83 points. The A. D. A. women's gold medal went to Miss G. Mitchell, of the Mermaid S. C., who aggregated 82.6 points. On the same day the junior plain and fancy diving championships were also held. They were won by R. Wood, Hounslow S. C. and G. Henty, Ilford S. C., respectively.

Diving is a sport which has increased amazingly in poularity during the past 12 months and Mr. W. G. Hider, the treasurer of the London Diving Club, told the writer on the day of the gold medal competitions that he had just signed a member's subscription receipt form, number 550. The membership of the London D. C. barely exceeded 100 18 months ago.

Hungary Invites U. S. Actors

BUDAPEST (AP)—American actors will be invited by the Hungarian Minister of Education to take part in an international dramatic competition planned for next year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling wonderful 21 folder $1 assortment; gift wrapping; comic; everyday boxes; bonuses; experience unnecessary; request samples. SCHWER, 2810 Westfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

Pasadena, Calif. Open All Year

SIMPKINSON APARTMENT HOTEL

141 N. Madison Avenue WA 7852

Charming Rooms, Smokeless Dining Room

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Excellent Opportunity

Woman, 30 to 40, for educational service; salary to start. Write fully in confidence to PERSONNEL DIRECTOR, Suite 1000, 360 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

HONOLULU—For sale, English type stucco, 6-room house, 2 baths; 1 car; 1 floor; 2 blocks Waikiki Beach; beautiful hotel grounds; shops and car line. OWNER, P. O. Box 3029.

ROOMS AND BOARD

QUIET home for elderly people wishing rest and study; near church, 1615 Main Street, St. Helena, California.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON — Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

EARN GOOD COMMISSIONS TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie and hosiery; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CORP., 324 South Market, Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST

2 to 5 Room Suites

$38 to $60

Slightly more if furnished.

Preferred Section Back Bay

We advise renting now because there is a larger number of suites to select from than there will be later in the season.

24A CLEARWAY STREET, Boston Ken. 0482

BOSTON, Back Bay, Fenway, Park Drive and Vicinity—Modern 2-2-3-4-room kitchenette apartments, $25-$45 up; furnished apartments, all sizes, reduced rentals; shown by auto. W. E. COOPER, 236 Huntington Ave. Kenmore 1839. Open 9-7.

HOTEL GRALYN Pleasant furnished single and double rooms with privileges of community kitchenettes; rates $9 a week and up. 20 Charlesgate West, Boston.

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

FACING THE COMMON—Two apartments, 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette, 4th floor, $50; 2 large rooms, bath and kitchen, 3rd floor, $75. Apply 59 Beacon St., Boston.

N. Y. C., 171 West 12th St.—Exceptional, elevator apartment, 4 rooms, 2 baths, living room 16x28, fireplace, French doors, refrigeration, light, sunny, quiet, 3 exposures. See SUPT. or JONES.

BEAD RESTRINGING

THE BEAD HOSPITAL—Bead restringing of all kinds; watch and jewelry repairing; high grade work; reasonable prices. ROBERT K. NELSON, 65 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

CORSETIERES

THE OLMSTEAD CORSET SHOP

Phone Ashland 4-6642

381 Fifth Ave. (bet. 35th and 36th Sts.), N.Y.C.

Personal service given to all fittings of the famous Gossard corsets, girdles, stepins and foundation garments including "MisSimplicity." Also brassieres and bandeaus. Special repair service

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, alterations and tailoring satisfactorily done. M. M. BROWN, 1191 Boylston St., Boston. Kenmore 0761.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN 280 Broadway N Y C Worth. 2-2080.

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 Years

First-Class Help of All Nationalities

Arcade Bldg., Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel 2-5724

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

AT MASS. STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE affiliated with U. S. Employment Service All classifications of workers. No fees accepted Boston Office, 100 Nashua St. Tel. Lafayette 2560

FOUNTAIN PENS

FOUNTAIN PENS repaired and cleaned while you wait at reasonable prices. LATREMORE'S, 1126 Boylston St., Boston.

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions. Remodeling. Repairing. Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2724-25

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SMALL family in vicinity of Boston will give room and board to reliable woman in exchange for light duties. Box J-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

WANTED—Couple to share home on Phila. Main Line with gentleman who is owner; a beautifully furn. home and garden; near trans. to Phila. P. O. Box 567A, Villanova, Pa.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia suburbs—Beautiful, harmonious home for those needing loving, experienced care, rest and study. Phone Media 1031.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME, for rest and study; where physical and other problems may be worked out. 109-51 197th Street, Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Best section, 7-room house, oil heat, two-car garage. Porter 0681-M.

TENAFLY, N. J.—Sublet seven-room furnished house, attic, cellar, fireplace, garage; attractive neighborhood for children; 30 minutes N. Y. C.; $75.00 monthly. Write Box C-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

WOLLASTON—8-room bungalow, garage, excellent neighborhood, hot water heat, fireplace, large screened-in porch, attractive garden; 6 min. to train, cars, stores and beach; $55 per mo.; adults pref. 61 Willow St. Gran. 5529-M.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES 194 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston. Mass. Tel. TALBOT 3490

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.

Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.

NAT STACEY, Prop.

74 Ellery St. Cambridge Uni. 2780—1769-M

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

NEW AND USED PIANOS

L. S. Gibson, 353 Newport Av., Wollaston, Mass. Open Evenings Tel. GRanite 8479

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO. Colonial Building, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't. 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 34 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, tel. Ken. 1423.

HIGHEST prices paid for old gold, silver, diamonds, etc. We are licensed by the Government. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston. Mail orders filled.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Painting, paperhanging, decorating; estimates cheerfully given; contractor, ALBERT NORKIN, 307 Sterling Street, Slocum 6-8289.

PAYING GUESTS

ASBURY PARK, N. J., The Guest House—Quiet, homelike, helpful; near ocean and lake; capacity about 25; 14th year. 302 Eighth Ave. Tel. 7316.

THE HAVEN

ENFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

Quiet, refined home for elderly people; well-heated rooms; beautiful surroundings. MRS. B. M. COVILL.

UNUSUAL advantages offered in home of refinement and culture in Brookline; delightful atmosphere, quiet, convenient location. Long. 6255 or H-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERSONAL SERVICE

MRS. L. M. LA RHETTE—Reading aloud, personal shopping, alterations, general mending. 331 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Ken. 1469. 9-12 a. m.

REAL ESTATE

Authentic Colonial Homes

Pembroke — Two-story Colonial, 250 years old. Ten rooms and bath. Electricity. Seven fireplaces. Exceptional woodwork and panelling. Original floors, hardware and windows. Garage. Thirteen acres. Fruit orchard. Six acres woodland. Bargain at $8000. Listings in twelve towns. Price range $2,000 to $25,000. Houses shown by appointment only.

DUXBURY REALTY COMPANY

High St., West Duxbury Tel. Hanover 242

FOR SALE, JERSEY CITY — 2-family house in finest residential section. 6-6-5 rooms (third floor), bath and kitchen on each floor, oil burner, parquet floors; rents carry expense. U. L. EDWARDS, 51 Bentley Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE, JERSEY CITY — 2-family brick house, 5 and 6 rooms, all improvements; select residential section; very reasonable. U. L. EDWARDS, 51 Bentley Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ELMS—Board and room at reasonable rates; near cars trains. MABEL HARRIS SHAW, 3 Revere St. Jamaica Plain, Mass. Jam. 2654.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—180 Huntington Ave.—Ilkley Garden Apt.; warm attractive room with running water; nearly opp. church; very reas. S. J. S.

BOSTON—345 Beacon St.—Well-furn., attractive rooms, one with priv. bath; warm quiet house; owner's home. Tel. Cir. 8848.

BOSTON—Light, comfortable rooms; good location, kitchen privileges if desired. M. A. STILL, 30 St. Stephen St. Tel. Ken. 8467.

BOSTON—Very desirable, large front room, close to The Mother Church. MRS. PEAKES, 195 Huntington Avenue. Tel. Comm. 4939.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large furnished room for 1 woman; convenient location, agreeable associates; use of kitchen, laundry, parking. 61 Clark Road, Longwood 8691.

NEW YORK CITY (3025 Broadway), Apartment 4-B—Airy, pleasant rooms; running water, elevator; transients; $5-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C.—110th, 412 W., Apt. 1—Excep. studio types; Frigidaire; some semi-priv. baths; telephone; elev.; conv.; res.; references.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—2 rooms, furn. or unfurn; priv. home; board optional. 3327 No. Smedley St., near 17th and Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, PA., 5719 Howe St.—Nicely furnished room; rent reasonable; quiet surroundings; hot water heat. Phone May. 0712.

SO. ORANGE, N. J.—Attractively furnished room, bath; all conveniences; in spacious modern home; breakfast optional. X-62, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY—LINGERIE

We need 10 more ladies selling to consumers; factory prices; generous commissions daily; experience unnecessary; part timers accepted. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York.

SHOPPING SERVICE

EXPERIENCED shopper, familiar with Boston's best stores; saves your time and money; 60c per hour; also willing to escort visitors about city. Circle 9267, MISS REBECCA FERNALD, 346 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT-Auditor—Books opened, kept, audited, expert bookkeeping; $10 month up. Extension 52, Tompkins Square 6-4150, N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE—Initiative, college-trained mechanical engineering, 15 years engineering firm manufacturing industrial furnaces, 10 executive; 40; married; desires new connection. Write Box T-19, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., New York.

RELIABLE ex-service man seeks employment; exp. in gen. repair work, janitor, care of grounds; also drive and repair car. Box G39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT and maintenance of building; 9 years' experience, good mechanic, splendid reference; white. Box F-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER - stenographer - credits; full charge, handle correspondence; responsible, long experience, executive ability; moderate salary. Write Box C-15, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

CAPABLE, refined woman desires position as companion-housekeeper to elderly person; Christian Scientist preferred. H-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION, housekeeper, or nurse; Christian Science home preferred; have had practical experience. MRS. PEARL BURCKHARDT, 112 East St., Fitchburg, Mass.

REFINED woman as companion, housekeeper; go anywhere. Box 264, So. Hadley, Mass. Holyoke 5897.

RESPONSIBLE gentlewoman desires position in business firm or institution; speaks French, Italian, German. Write Box H-38, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue New York City.

RESPONSIBLE colored woman wishes housework, whole or part time. HARRISON, 126 W. 139th, N. Y. C. (c/o Blackman). Tel. Monument 2-4067.

TRAINED, experienced household executive wishes to take full charge of large guest house. H-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN, well educated, experienced, efficient, desires position as private secretary, housekeeper or companion (free to go anywhere). Telephone Chelsea 3-0421. Write Box B-33, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

STATIONERY

STATIONERY—25c packets, good value, excellent for trav. and daily use; personal stationery $1 a box. THE DIVERSITY SHOP, 9½ Norway Street, Boston.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

CONFIDENTIAL stenographic service; addressing, mimeographing, multigraphing, court reporting; rates reasonable. MISS L. DELL SETTLES, 528 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Tel. Capital 7793. Established since 1924.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ETHEL CUNNINGHAM, Play Director Hebrew Orphan Asylum, pupil Curry, Boston. Open for engagements. Bryant 9-8870. Hotel Flanders, N. Y. C.

PIANO instruction; limited number pupils accepted; moderate rate; former organist Roxy Theatre, New York City. CHARLOTTE TAUBER CASSEL, 3685 University Ave., New York City. Telephone mornings Halifax 5-2656.

YOUNG native French woman offers individual or class instruction in French conversation, literature, grammar. EUGENIE GAUTIER HADDOCK, 231 Park Dr., Boston; tel. 7689 Com.

TRUCKING

L. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 28 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Rumsdoids 2-4793. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 80 Boylston Street, Boston. Han. 3121.

WEARING APPAREL

Extraordinary Values in Men's Clothing

MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS

All Wool and Worsteds, from $18 up

MORRIS TRUBITZ

752 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY

Gramercy 7-0074 ROOM 1102

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

Blatt's For Women's Coats

Whether you want a British-type Sports Coat or a Paris-inspired luxuriously furred Dress Coat, you will find it at Blatt's at the price you want to pay.

A glorious collection of the season's best style successes.

M. E. BLATT CO.

Atlantic City's Great Department Store

Atlantic Ave. at S. Carolina

KAUFMAN & WEINER

The Square Deal Store

Hardware and Housefurnishings

1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

PAINTS and VARNISHES

GUNNING SUPPLIES

Kents Dining Room

ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVE.

Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonable prices.

Other Kents Restaurants

1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.

Established 1903

CRANFORD

A Modern Delicatessen and Dairy where you will be able to buy the real home-prepared salads and delicacies.

The Cranford Delicatessen

10 EASTMAN STREET

Opposite Cranford Theater

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained

356 ELMWOOD AVENUE

Orange 4-5663 9 to 11 daily

Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions

EAST ORANGE CAB CO.

Also Storage and Complete Service

CROSS' GARAGE

4 ARLINGTON PLACE Or 5-9000

$5.00 ENNA JETTICK $6.00

Shoes for Women

Sold exclusively in East Orange by

ENNA JETTICK SHOES

A Full line of Children's Shoes

Sizes 1-8 $2.50 - $3.45

534 MAIN STREET

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP

Hairdressing and Beauty Culture

in all its branches.

14 HARRISON ST. OR. 4-8330

Housecleaning Time Is Here

A little attention now will save many dollars in a year. We clean everything from RUGS to GLOVES and DO IT RIGHT.

FAMOUS CLEANERS and DYERS

11 Lincoln Street Or. 4-4809

Silver Individual Millinery

Hats Ready Made and to Order

11 NORTH HARRISON STREET

Charles Beauty Shop, Inc.

Special on Permanent Waves

263 Central Ave. Or. 3-8583-8584

PAINTING and Decorating

NEVILLE N. RUSSELL

Orange 5-2244 24 So. 16th St.

If no answer call Or. 3-8226.

THE LOMAR CO.

LOUIS SKLOWER, Prop.

A Brick Church Haberdasher

532 Main Street 6 doors below Muir's

4th ANNIVERSARY SALE

BERNARD'S

Women's, Children's and Infants' Wear

530 and 538 Main Street

Nelson B. Hazeltine

of

ELECTROLUX, INC.

Cleaner and Air Purifier

Gladly gives a free service and instruction in Rug Shampooing, Moth Extermination, Dry Cleaning, Floor Waxing, etc.

57 Chestnut Street Orange 5-5368

Visit the

Dainty Deb Shoppe

Featuring the Heatherless Permanent Wave

35 So. Clinton St. Or. 5-9750

Polite service that will inspire your continued patronage

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S

dedicated to lovers of flowers

27 E. PALISADE AVE. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

ELIZABETH

C. R. R. of N. J. N. Y. & L. B. R. R.

JUDD BROS.

Official Watch Inspectors

WATCHES DIAMONDS JEWELRY

286 Morris Avenue

HACKENSACK

LAW INCORPORATED CLOTHING

200 MAIN STREET

H. WESTERVELT

Shoes for Men, Women, Children

240 Main St., Hackensack

NEW JERSEY

HACKENSACK

(Continued)

The Shirlbee Shops

Dresses—Hats—Coats—Suits

216-216½-218 Main St.

JERSEY CITY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.

19 Winfield Avenue

Telephone Bergen 3-0343-J

Look for Jersey City display advertisements in the news section.

The TRUST COMPANY of NEW JERSEY

11 Local Offices in Hudson County

IRVEN JOSEPH

Scientific Shoe Fitting

296 CENTRAL AVENUE

We carry Men's ARCH PRESERVER SHOES

See Arch Preserver Advertising in Magazine Section

JESSIE T. MITCHELL

Dress Shop

700 BERGEN AVENUE

Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings

Matrix Shoes

"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"

HUDSON SHOE SHOP

519 BROADWAY BAYONNE, N. J.

Bayonne 3-0398

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning

MOVING STORAGE

RUG CLEANING

NEW FURNITURE DEPT.

GOODMAN'S

830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Central Beauty Shoppe

Phone Webster 4-1257

Specializing in Permanent Waving All Branches in Beauty Culture. Expert operators.

Moved One block north to

293 CENTRAL AVENUE

MAPLEWOOD

FRED DIEZ MAPLEWOOD BAKERY

PURE AND WHOLESOME PRODUCTS

Orders for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions.

175 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

Samuel H. Ross, Inc.

Twenty-ninth Anniversary Sale

Special Prices on All Canned Fruits, Vegetables and Fish

177 Maplewood Ave. S. O. 2-4300, 4301, 4302

Foster's Drug Store

Sales Agent for

Elizabeth Arden *Dubarry*

Hudnut *Marvelous*

Houbigant *Coty*

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained 7 Trinity Place, Montclair 2-2789-W. 9-11 daily except Saturday.

Look for New Jersey display advertising in the news section.

VELVET

GLAMOROUS—GRACIOUS—ROMANTIC!

Hostess and dinner gowns in Black, Brown, and the lustrous jewel shades . . . the most comprehensive showing of frocks of this type we have ever offered! Sizes 14 to 44. $10.95, $16.95, $19.95.

MISS FRANCES SHOP

470 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair 2-0449

Heating and Furnace Oils

A COMPLETE FUEL SERVICE

Authorized "blue coal" distributor

R. H. See Coal Company

131 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Telephone Montclair 2-0019

Mrs. Theresa M. Clemens

"The Modiste"

The better dressmaking at prices to meet prevailing conditions.

Rooms 5 and 7, Hinck Building

Telephone, 2-4537 Montclair, N. J.

PHONE MONT. 2-0764

The Home Electrical Shop

House Wiring—Appliances Fixtures—Radio

393 Bloomfield Ave. MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WITTROCK'S

Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats. Mail orders filled. Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates. $1 lb. Our tea room cannot be excelled. Luncheons and dinners served.

Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair. Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464

WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES THE FINEST OF COTTONS

Wamsutta Sheets

Order Christmas Monogramming Now

The Linen Shop, Inc.

E. B. and J. H. Clegg

428 Bloomfield Ave. Montclair, N. J.

DOROTHY CHADWICK

Luncheon *Dinner*

77 Orange Road

MONT. 2-8055 MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BE WISE—BUY NOW CANNED GOODS SALE

Entire Month of September

Montclair Food Co., Inc.

517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

Free Delivery Phone Montclair 3-0220-1

Painters and Decorators Paper Hanging

MORGEN & EHRHART

582 E. Passaic Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

Phone Bfld. 2-3422

Silver Individual Millinery

Hats Ready Made and to Order

49 CHURCH STREET

MONTCLAIR FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE

16-18 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.

MOVING-STORAGE-PACKING-SHIPPING

MONTCLAIR 2-0040

Cardell's Service Station

Gas—Oils—Lubrication

Exide Batteries—Goodyear Tires

325 Orange Rd., corner Washington Ave.

Phone Montclair 2-9284

Redwood Cafeteria

20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

OUR POLICY

To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetizing foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

SALE ON BLANKETS and CURTAINS

Our fall line of Woolens, Silks, Cotton Plaids and Tweeds specially priced. Our Weekly Special, pure silk, full-fashioned chiffon hose, regular 79c, for 54c a pair

We Carry a Complete Line of Corsets, Girdles, Lingerie and Hosiery

Draperies and Curtains Made to Order Our Specialty

MONTCLAIR TEXTILE STORE

543 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE

FINE FURNITURE SLIP COVERS

WILLIAM A. HANSEN

UPHOLSTERER

127 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J.

Tel. Montclair 3-0574

RE-UPHOLSTERING DRAPERIES

Stanley M. Crowell Co.

GUILD OPTICIANS

PERSONAL SERVICE

36 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Near Church Street

TYPING MANUSCRIPT MIMEOGRAPHING CONSTANCE DELAPENA

*PUBL

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
DANIEL GREENE
COMFY SLIPPERS
Smart Dresses—Coats
Frost and Lacey

Luncheon—Dinners
Home Cooked Foods Always at
Weaver's Tea Room
19 WEST 8TH STREET

Badgley's
Erie's Largest and Finest BEAUTY SALON
25 W. EIGHTH STREET Phone 24-064

HARRISBURG

VISIT OUR
Soda Fountains
GORGAS DRUG STORES
AT
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
and 1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

GEORGE N. BARNES
SECOND at STATE STREET
Groceries, Meat, Vegetables and Fruit
Delivered to all parts of the city.

The Well Dresser Calls
HAROLDS VALETERIA
Cleaners and Dyers
3407 DERRY STREET PHONE 5233

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE—COATS, DRESSES, SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. LANCASTER AVENUE, ARDMORE

PHILADELPHIA

GRACE & MERIT
PARIS STYLED
MILLINERY
Wide Choice 2.00 to 10.00
1120 CHESTNUT ST., PHILA.

Thomas E. Coale
Coal Company
26th and Susquehanna Avenue
Philadelphia
KOPPERS COKE
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
PARK 5424 FREMONT 5040

REAL SILK
Hosiery that is made better because it is sold differently.
NECKWEAR, UNDERWEAR, LINGERIE
Authorized Representative
JAMES P. LOGUE JR.
216 Highland Avenue
Darby, Pa. Telephone RIT. 2078
NBC Network Sundays 9 to 9:30

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

MILLINERY
Individually draped to the head or ready-to-wear!
FLORENCE DRAPE SHOP
18 W. Chelten Avenue
Barker Bldg. 12th Floor

A Delightful Place to Dine in Germantown
GREEN GARDEN 6920 GREENE STREET
Dinner 5 to 8 P. M. Lunch 12 to 2 P. M.
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 8 P. M.
Special Attention to Private Parties
PHONE: Victor 9232
Ample Parking Space free to our patrons—Drive right in.

Phone TENNESSEE 2000
Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
62 W. CHELTEN AVE.

PHILADELPHIA—Mt. Airy

PHONE: CHE. 5487
Dorothy E. Gilbert
Millinery
REMODELING and RENOVATING
Will call at your home by appointment.
335 E. MT. AIRY AVENUE
SEDGWICK FARMS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PITTSBURGH

MILK
Phone Your Order Now
Linden 6444
OTTO'S SUBURBAN DAIRY
Where Quality and Service Dominate
100 Per Cent North Boroughs Owned and Operated
CAMP HORNE ROAD, Emsworth, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

Pomeroy's
Reliable Department Stores
READING, WILKES-BARRE
HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE

SAYLOR'S
FINE GROCERIES
Meats, Baked Goods, Candy.
We invite you to visit us in our new store.
FOURTH and PENN STREETS
Famous for Delicious Foods Since 1911

Crystal Restaurant and Pastry Shop
537-545 PENN ST. READING, PA.

The Bon Ton
MILLINERY and DRESSES
408 Penn St.

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
Maurice H. Weiner
759 Penn Street

FLEETWING
GASOLINE AND OIL
U. S. TIRES
Automotive Service Co.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

WAGNER'S
Shoe Repair Shop
This place is a Home of Satisfaction
19 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa.

ST. LAWRENCE
Elmbrook
MILK
221 SOUTH NINTH STREET

EXPERT BRAKE and AUTO REPAIR SERVICE
Keystone Machine Co.
218 WASHINGTON ST. PHONE 23551

SCRANTON

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
Including Paints and Varnishes
Also Featuring Wall Papers
Chamberlain Paint Co., Inc.
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

Repairing Contracting
Chas. M. Barnes
Electrical Appliances
Electric Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
403-405 GIBSON STREET

Eating Your Lunch at HENRICH'S
is a delightful experience
GOOD FOOD, GOOD SERVICE, GOOD SURROUNDINGS
Delicatessen and Bakery
322 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 506-7 BROOKS BUILDING

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades Made to Order
Venetian Blinds for Office and Home
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

Eatmor Cranberries
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Campbell's
HABERDASHERY
New Fall Hats Ladies' Silk Hosiery
Broadcloth Shirts Undergarments
429 BROAD STREET

Sewickley Market
Tel. Sewickley 1227
Coraopolis Market
Tel. Coraopolis 666

SWARTHMORE

Simoniz and Lubricate $5
RUMSEY'S
YALE AND RUTGERS AVES. PHONE 1390

Michael's College Pharmacy
Abbotts DE LUXE Ice Cream
Phone 857

WALTER H. LUFF
Plumbing, Heating, Roofing
Phone 989-R

Repairs and Painting
CLARK & HARVEY
CONTRACTORS
Phone 189-W

JEWELER
S. CARLIN
American and Swiss Watches
$5 and up
5 So. Chester Road Phone 1727

UPPER DARBY

May's Beauty Shoppe
Finest Permanents
Moderate Prices Excellent Service
Artistic hair cutting by male experts.
69th and Market Streets
McClatchy Bldg. Boulevard 1553

PAULSON & CO.
RUGS CLEANED REPAIRED REFRINGED
Phone 529 100 PARK AVENUE

FAMISE
A FIGURE MOULDING FOUNDATION GARMENT AND GIRDLE
Style and comfort combined. Trained fitters in our studio.
A letter or telephone call will bring a representative to you. Boulevard 2183.
312 McCLATCHY BLDG.

WILKINSBURG

CARRS AIR CLEANED COAL
PENHURST 1600
Quality—Honest Measure—Courtesy
Deliveries East Liberty to Greensburg
202 Caldwell, Graham Bldg., Wilkinsburg

Handelsman's Market
Successor to G. C. KESSLAR
Meats, Butter, Eggs
808 WOOD STREET CHURCHILL 5174

MARIE BOLTZ MANNERS
DRESSES
PHONE PE-7547
511 Mifflin Ave. Wilkinsburg, Pa.

YORK

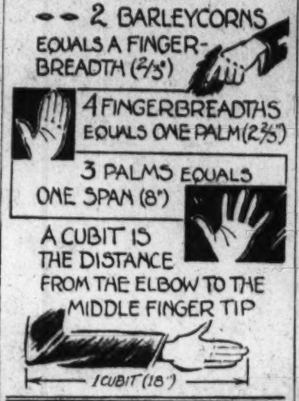
BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

Buy Your Winter COATS and DRESSES NOW!
Our Convenient Lay-Away Plan Is at Your Disposal
A Small Deposit and Regular Weekly Payments will hold any garment you select!
STILLMAN'S
YORK, PENNA.

Daily Features

Worth Knowing

BIBLE MEASUREMENTS


2 BARLEYCORNS EQUALS A FINGER-BREADTH (2/3")
4 FINGERBREADTHS EQUALS ONE PALM (2 2/3")
3 PALMS EQUALS ONE SPAN (8")
A CUBIT IS THE DISTANCE FROM THE ELBOW TO THE MIDDLE FINGER TIP
1 CUBIT (18")

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Moments Musical

No. 22

César Franck

IT IS recorded that César Franck was a great organist, and that few excelled him on this instrument. He was a Belgian, but adopted France as his home for many years. The French thought of him almost exclusively as an organist, and appreciated him as a master of that instrument and as a teacher of organ, but ignored him as a composer, even though he was composing such master works as *Les Beatitudes*, a work inspired by the Sermon on the Mount; the great *Symphony in D* and *The Lamentations of a Doll*. When Liszt heard Franck play the *Prelude, Chorale* and *Fugue* and the *Prelude, Aria* and *Finale* for piano, he said, "These have their place beside the masterpieces of Bach." They are after the style of Bach, but no musician would be likely to confuse the two for a moment.

Among Franck's compositions is the *Symphonic Variations*, in which he shows great skill in sharing the interest between the piano and the orchestra. I have heard this about two dozen times by as many different artists and orchestras, and have recently learned it myself. It is so eloquent and persuasive. It speaks of the deeper things of life. Emil von Sauer had a unique and helpful way of speaking of this composition. He said to me, "In playing this, imagine yourself in a court of law. You have been falsely accused. You are being examined by the judge. He questions; you answer quietly and in earnest. Then you plead your own case in a convincing and assured way, persuading the court to recognize the justice of your cause. You must prove your innocence." One hears this dialogue between accuser and accused through the piece, and looked upon in this way, it is tremendously effective.

Egon Petri said to me recently, "To play this concerto (the *Symphonic Variations*) well is a spiritual experience for you, the orchestra and the audience." Who has not had the same experience in listening to Franck's violin sonata, to which Ysaye, Franck's fellow countryman and great violinist, fell heir. This manuscript was a rich legacy to leave to a friend—better than many stocks quoted on stock exchanges, for it will yield returns in money and happiness when many stocks have ceased to pay dividends.

The French insisted upon referring to Franck's composing as a hobby. And everyone should indeed have a hobby. Surgeons, politicians, business men may have music or sculpture; musicians, painters and sculptors may be interested in collecting, inventing, or sports. Josef Hofmann has several important inventions and patents, entirely unrelated to music, to his credit in Washington. Paganini was the world's great violinist a century ago; he took up the guitar as a serious hobby and played it as well as the violin. Mussolini plays the violin very well; he has played double violins with my friend Olga Rudge and she told me he played admirably. Einstein, the famous relativitist, also is a fine musician.

But the art of arts—and it could be everybody's hobby—is to become a good listener. Good listeners come from every walk of life. I knew an Italian banker who made listening to music his hobby. He had a magnificent villa and at least once a week he had orchestra, piano, violin or chamber music in his home. Sometimes he would take up a viola and fill in a quartet. But he said, "I'd rather listen to the others; then I am playing all four instruments."

To play and listen is a high achievement. After a pupil had played to him, rather badly, César Franck said, "Go home and listen to yourself, and you will improve. You have not listened enough. A man must be his own critic."

If Franck's art was a hobby, let us have more of them. Now, the French admit his genius and pay homage to his compositions. They have learned to listen to them and appreciate them.

SONYA MICHELL.

Yum-Yum!

C. H. Thomas, Kennett Square, Penna., for the Monitor Camera Club

NOTHING LIKE A COUPLE OF CONES FOR SOCIABILITY

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

He Helps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HE SOLICITS Denver newspapers, magazines, old mattresses, anything ready to be discarded, for the Salvation Army store, this man who had determined to seek work, not relief. A room, two meals a day at the Army's lodging, and a few dollars a week, make up his pay for the 50 or more daily calls he makes.

He comes to the writer's door periodically and he is always glad to tell about his work. His last story bears repeating:

Last month he was assigned to a part of the city where scores of families were on relief—deservedly or otherwise. Toward the end of an uneventful day he stopped to ask for papers at the door of a widow, who did laundry work at home in order to supplement the meager relief she received.

Her uncomplaining courage impressed the man, and he determined to help her. That night in the lodging he went from room to room and asked the men to let him take their laundry to this woman each week.

"None of us has very much; but all of it put together makes a sizable bundle that she can count on," he said.

The writer found out that he carried the clothes two miles to the woman, and went the same distance to get them after walking miles on his route.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Obed-edom the Gittite

THIS Obed-edom is to be distinguished from a man of the same name, referred to as "the son of Jeduthun" and mentioned in I Chron. 16:38 and other passages. It is supposed that Obed-edom the Gittite, who was a Levite, came from the town of Gath-rimmon, which lay in Manasseh and which had been assigned to the Kohathite branch of the family of Levi (Josh. 21:25).

When the ark of the covenant was being removed from Gibeah, with a view to its establishment in Jerusalem, one of the attendants touched the ark and paid the supreme penalty for his temerity (II Sam. 6:6f.); whereupon David, unwilling to accept the responsibility of the custody of the ark, left it at the house of Obed-edom, where it remained three months (v. 11).

During that period, however, "the LORD . . . blessed the house of Obed-edom" (II Sam. 6:12), and the son of Jesse was at length encouraged to bring the ark into "the city of David with gladness."

Quotation for Today

PUT yourself in harmony with the things among which your lot is cast; love those with whom you have your portion, with a true love. Here one thing is of real worth, to live our life in truth and justice.—MARCUS AURELIUS.

Mr. Scroggins

Grandfather Knew About Seeds

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

MR. SCROGGINS held his tall shiny hat by two sides of the brim and peered into it with a broad smile.

"How many are there in it?" said Fib, the sparrow chieftain who skipped excitedly about the crown of the hat.

"Three," said Scroggins.

Florrie the pigeon craned her neck so as to see inside the hat. "Nice apples," she said. This was high praise from Florrie. Usually, she says nothing. She merely winks.

"They are nice apples, although small," said Scroggins. "And here are the three small squirrels. Mrs. Scroggins told me to give each one of them an apple because they helped her wash the windows."

The venerable squirrel took a red apple from the hat and rolled it on the grass toward the small squirrels who were hopping toward him. The apple bowled in among them before they saw it. When they did, they looked up in amazement. One started toward the apple but saw Mr. Scroggins; then he thought of his manners and checked himself politely, though shivering with excitement.

"Hello," said Scroggins. "Here's one for each of you." And he rolled the other two apples. Each of the small squirrels picked one up and immediately started to chip away the outer part.

"Don't they eat it all?" said Florrie in great surprise.

"They're getting at the seeds," said Fib.

Fib watched the chipping so intently that the small squirrels finally caught on to the fact that he was

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"They are nice apples," said Scroggins.

interested in the parts of the apples which they were throwing aside, and invited him to help himself, which he did.

Scroggins and Florrie watched in a dignified way.

"Seeds are important," said the illustrious squirrel.

Florrie winked.

"Grandfather Scroggins knew about seeds," said Scroggins. "He said that seeds may become trees or almost anything—at least he said each seed could be what it was intended to be."

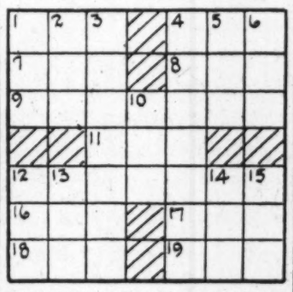
"Quite," said Florrie winking with her wink-eye and watching Scroggins with the other.

"Grandfather said it was a good thing we have a few forgetful squirrels who forget where they hid the nuts, because, if the nuts are buried in the ground and then forgotten, they may grow into nut trees. And that's really a good thing for all of us."

Florrie winked, Fib hopped here and there, pecking at apple chippings, and the small squirrels finally reached the seeds and ate them.

Scroggins watched it all with great interest.

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 10



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Remote
4—A sunken track
7—Metal
8—Greek letter
9—To flatter
11—Grow old
12—Hinders
16—Be indebted to
17—Body of water
18—Marry
19—Terminal

Down

1—A dandy
2—Constellation
3—Told
4—Invert
5—Indian
6—Dark oily liquid
10—Turkish commander
12—Brawl
13—A female sheep
14—Lair
15—Mournful

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Today's Limerick

From China came gossamer tulle
To cover rare cloth from Stambulle,
With the gown—Paris style
And a Hollywood smyle
The bride looked collected and culle.

Daily Anecdote

Eccentric Dr. Johnson

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DAVID GARRICK, the noted English actor of the eighteenth century, and Dr. Johnson were warm personal friends. Dr. Johnson, whose eccentricities are proverbial, once called on Garrick and was shown into his study. A door into an adjoining room had been left open, and Johnson strolled in on a tour of inspection. He found there all the novels and lighter works that had been presented to Garrick by admiring friends. Opening them, one by one, Johnson would read a few lines, then hurl the volume to the floor.

When at last Garrick entered, the floor was strewn with the volumes. He was incensed and took Johnson to task. "This is a private cabinet," he declared, "and no company is admitted here."

"I was determined to examine some of your valuables," replied Johnson, "which I find consists of three sorts, *stuff, trash, and nonsense!*"

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Cheese Bricks

A FARM woman finds ready money for her children's school supplies and most of their clothing by making cottage cheese bricks for town customers. She puts a weight on the cheese after draining it, in order to make it more compact, and occasionally varies her product by putting in finely chopped red or green peppers.

Her cheese bricks follow the modern trend by being wrapped in cellophane; and her little business is growing, as one customer after another tells friends about the cheese. Mrs. David C. K.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Me" or "I" after "but" (Miss F. B.)—The correspondent writes:

> The other day I used the following sentence: "No one could do it but me." Someone said that "me" was incorrect—to which I do not agree. Please analyze the sentence for me.

H. W. Fowler ("Modern English Usage") says:

> "But" was originally a preposition meaning "outside"; but it is now usually made a conjunction, the subjective case being preferred after it when admissible. A correspondent who has collected a large number of examples in which an inflected pronoun follows "but" informs me that 95 per cent of them show the conjunctional use: "Whence all but he (not him) had fled" exemplifies, in fact, the normal modern literary usage.
>
> "All but him" is used by (a) those who either do not know or do not care whether it is right or not—and accordingly it is still good colloquial; and (b) by the few who, being aware that "but" is originally prepositional, are also proud of the knowledge and willing to air it—and accordingly it is still pedantic-literary.

Now, before we allow the patron saint of modern grammarians to ascribe more to Mrs. Hemans than she would admit, let us examine the verse in "Casabianca":

> The boy stood on the burning deck,
> Whence all but *him* had fled;
> The flame that lit the battle's wreck
> Shone round him o'er the dead.

There is no denying the fact that language grows, and that words have a way of performing varied duties. We are convinced (and we are prepared to defend our position to greater lengths than this discussion deserves) that "but" in the sense of "except" is pinch-hitting as a preposition, and that it should be followed by the objective case. We recognize, in fact, four distinct uses of "but":

> **Conj.** They went, but I could not go.
> **Prep.** I saw all but her.
> **Adv.** It is but right to help them.
> **Rel. Pro.** There is no one but loves him.

The Oxford English Dictionary defends "but" followed by either the nominative case or the objective, although it proves that in colloquial use, the objective usually follows. We applaud this sentence: "In literary use, the point is usually avoided by substituting 'except,' 'save,' or otherwise altering the phraseology." There spake a Solomon of grammar!

Yes, why not substitute "except," and save trouble? "No one except me."

In Lighter Vein

Oh! Oh!

The young man grasped the handrail of the last car and swung himself up to the rear platform, gasping for breath. It was plain that he was quite winded. A bronzed, heavy-set, middle-aged man eyed him with disfavor.

"When I was your age, young man," he remarked, "I could sprint down the station walk and catch a train without puffing like that."

"Yes, but I—missed this one—at the—last station," panted the new arrival.

Modern History

Johnny: "Dad, where was Babe Ruth born?"

Dad: "I don't know, Johnny."

Johnny: "Where was Jack Dempsey born?"

Dad: "I don't know that, either."

Johnny: "Why, dad, you aren't very good in history, are you?"—*Pathfinder.*

Pilot Knew

"Oh, yes," said the pilot of the river steamboat, "I've been on this river so long I know where every stump is."

Just then the boat struck a stump, which shook it from stem to stern.

"There," he continued, "that's one of them now."—*Toronto Globe.*

Quiet Village

Policeman (to motorist): "Why didn't you slow down? Didn't you see that notice back there: 'Slow Down Here'?"

Motorist: "Yes, but I thought it referred to your village!"—*Boston Transcript.*

True

Son: "Why do we have eagles on all American money?"

Father: "Why, er-er it's emblematical of its swift flight."

Cause for Reflection

"Miss Uppity thinks no man good enough for her; she may be right."

"And she may be left."

The Word

"I've been trying to think of the right word for 30 days."

"How about 'month'?"

Brevities

Daily Oklahoman: A hick town is a place where a man has to guess right at least once before he can pose as an expert.

Arkansas Gazette: No man is sitting pretty when he's occupying one of his hostess's more fragile antiques.

Washington Post: A sports writer says there are 300 kinds of games played with balls. There're more than that many kinds played with golf balls alone.

Daily Oklahoman: Just who is it in this town that goes around insisting that every single restaurant serve cabbage slaw with every meal?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Call of Warmer Climes*

By THE HAGERS

POST OFFICE
SAID GANDER JIM, "THIS IS THE TIME WHEN GEESE ALL SEEK A WARMER CLIME.
"MY MAIL IS FILLED WITH CARDS EACH DAY FROM RELATIVES WHO WRITE TO SAY
"THEY'LL STOP HERE, ON THEIR SOUTHERN FLIGHT, TO VISIT FOR A DAY AND NIGHT.
"I'LL HAVE TO RENT, IF THEY ALL COME, THE DRAKEVILLE AUDITORIUM!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Narrowing the Pacific

LONG has the public awaited cross-ocean flying, looking for Atlantic crossings as the first service, since that ocean promises the greatest amount of air traffic. Somewhat startling, then, is the news of a transpacific service announced as ready to start operations within a few months. Pan American lines, already running regular services to South America and heavy stockholder in Chinese airways spreading fanlike through China, was about to connect America with its Chinese fan.

Its "clipper ship" type of plane recently completed had proved itself capable of the long over-water hops such a service would require. While no route was announced, it is expected that Honolulu would be the first port of call, followed by a stop at Wake Island or Guam, then to the Philippines and thence to China. First service would carry mails and express until regular flights made passenger carrying advisable.

But the company itself did not announce the service. It came from Postmaster-General Farley in the form of a letter. Thus the Government was in the position of announcing a transpacific air service.

First interpretation was, of course, the need for trade expansion. Most industrial countries see in the millions of China a great future market. European countries have been organizing flying services to China, easy for them because the routes were overland. This step by Pan American would put the United States into the Chinese field, with the advantage of large interests in existing Chinese airways.

But it is apparent that this trade is distinctly a future affair, that present demand for speedy mail and emergency passenger service is nothing compared with that for an Atlantic service of half the distance. Looking about for other causes, the political and military aspect becomes significant, particularly with the Government making the announcement, and just on the eve of the preliminary naval conversations in London.

If regular passenger and freight service can be carried across the Pacific, with reloading for fuel at the various American-owned Pacific islands, then at one leap the United States' great interests in the Far East are brought immeasurably closer. And at one leap the political and military equation in the whole Pacific area is altered. A transpacific service of the type planned would strengthen American desires to retain control of necessary island fueling bases. At the same time, Japan, already excessively fearful, may be quick to figure that planes traveling 190 miles an hour and carrying forty-two passengers with baggage might easily be given a more dangerous load.

Of course, such a splendid prospect ought not to be the cause of fear on either side of the Pacific. The chief thought should be rejoicing that invention and daring may soon narrow the great ocean and offer the nations which border it new opportunities for friendly neighborliness and beneficial trade. But the present state of nationalistic thinking must be taken into account. The mere possibility—it is sooner or later an inevitability—of such a shrinkage in the Pacific should awaken thoughtful Americans especially to the fact that "splendid isolation" is becoming daily a more feeble assurance of peace.

Britain once considered itself isolated. The advance of aviation has caused Mr. Stanley Baldwin to say that England's frontier is on the Rhine. The prospect of transpacific air service need not cause Americans to put their border on the one hundred eightieth meridian. But the plan, not of a trick flight, not of a special military effort, but of day-by-day, big-load, high-speed commercial service, may well cause them to recognize that their neighbors will soon be only twenty-four hours distant on the east and forty-eight hours on the west, and to think a bit more definitely about being a good neighbor.

Closing In on Kidnaping

FEDERAL police can chalk up another score against kidnaping now that Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll has been returned to her home at Louisville, Ky. An early completion of the case is indicated by discovery of ransom money in the possession of Mrs. Thomas H. Robinson, whose husband has been named as the abductor.

The speed with which this case has been handled, despite necessity of investigations in three states, is one more tribute to the effectiveness of an untrammeled federal agency for dealing with kidnaping. Mrs. Stoll was rescued by federal officers from an automobile which they stopped on the road from Indianapolis to Louisville.

Reports describe the abductor as a "lunatic," his record having indicated a previous subnormal bent in his behavior. It would seem, however, that such a description is more or less applicable to anyone who through kidnaping attempts to get money or revenge. The recent history of kidnaping in the United States should discourage all but those insanely reckless or self-confident.

Very few indeed are "getting away with it" these days. Ransom money is practically valueless because of the risk involved in its use by those able to obtain it. And kidnaping cases, as the recent arrest in the Lindbergh case shows, are never closed until completely solved.

Incidentally, the return of Mrs. Stoll comes just in time to hearten another family suffering from the cruelty of kidnaping. In New York City's Bronx the son of a well-to-do junk dealer has been seized for $20,000 ransom. It may be easy to hide a person for a time in the labyrinth of apartments and tenement houses that surrounds the city of skyscrapers. But it is not so easy to cover trails of crime. Failure after failure of kidnaping to succeed should encourage respectable citizens in the fight against this public enemy.

Austria—Italian or German?

THE assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia and the consequent alarm over instability in central Europe emphasize the dangers arising from the failure of the great powers a few days earlier to agree on a formula for Austria. France, Italy and Great Britain could only issue a *communiqué*, not even a joint declaration, which does nothing more than affirm their interest in the "independence" of Austria.

"Independence" in this connection has various meanings. It may imply the hegemony of Italy. In order to prevent Austria from being incorporated in Germany, there was a tendency to allow it to fall under the protection of Italy. In its despair Austria itself turned to Italy, and this fact is the real explanation of the tragic events of July.

For some time the Italian attempt to secure a special position in Austria went unchallenged because no other country was prepared to take active measures. By tacit consent, Italy was converting Austria into a sort of colony. When the Nazi "putsch" was made, Italian troops stood ready to enter Austria.

The danger of this policy suddenly became apparent. Yugoslavia could not acquiesce in the extension of Italian control, and had the Italian troops really entered Austria, it is almost certain that Yugoslavian troops would have marched into Carinthia. Nor could Czechoslovakia look on unmoved. There was a strong reaction against Italian ambitions on the part of the Little Entente.

France, too, realized that "independence" for Austria should not mean dependence on Italy. It should mean dependence on the League—that is to say, the great powers. If the Little Entente could be brought into the arrangement, well and good.

Great Britain, watching these dangerous rivalries, saw no reason why it should compromise and commit itself in advance to action in central Europe. The recent phrase that British frontiers are on the Rhine has been interpreted as betokening active participation in continental affairs. It can, however, be interpreted as a statement that British intervention will not extend farther east than the Rhine.

The Little Entente has murmured that there are worse things than the German Anschluss. There is, for example, the Italian Anschluss. Unless some common policy is soon framed which will truly give "independence" to Austria, the Anschluss, in the German sense, may be ultimately inevitable.

Another Myth Exploded

ONE of the fears that has obsessed the world in the last few years has been Japanese competition. Of late years, the Japanese have been remarkably successful in their export trade. For the first half of 1934 values totaled 1,003,000,000 yen, as compared with 829,000,000 yen in the corresponding period of 1933. If the advance is continued, the total exports for 1934 may equal or surpass the prosperity level of 1929. At a time when world trade has been persistently contracted, the record is astonishing, and has led many persons in high places—not merely manufacturers who have felt the pinch of Japanese competition—to conjure up an eventual Japanese hegemony of world trade.

The American Foreign Policy Association has performed a service in exploding this myth. In an exhaustive study it points out what was pointed out in these columns when the agitation was at its height—namely, that Japanese purchases from the world have advanced *pari passu* with Japanese sales. Trade is a two-way traffic. A country like Japan is a seller of manufactured goods. Before it can sell it must buy from other countries the raw materials necessary for fabrication. Such buying must obviously be a boon to the raw material nations. So the figures show. Japanese imports have grown from 1,235,000,000 yen in 1931 to 1,917,000,000 yen in 1933. "Under these circumstances," comments the Foreign Policy Association study, "it is obvious that the expansion of Japan's foreign trade, far from being a menace, represents a distinct gain for the world as a whole."

Different methods for getting out of the economic depression have been pursued by different countries. Japan is unique in adopting the orthodox prescription. It has cut production costs, and, while most other countries have been toying with autarchic notions, it has gone all out to win foreign trade.

Mountain Poet

Book of the Day

WHATEVER the deplorers of our drug-store living may denounce in the social fabric of These Our Times, they must perforce grant the poets a red-blooded realism. The wraith-like Guineveres and Lily Maids of Astolat, to which a former generation tuned its lyre, are a trifle insubstantial by the side of Georgia Greene, Kentucky mountain heroine of Jessee Stuart, who perverts without bat of an eyelash the accent of his own name to make it fit the monotonous iambs of his 700 irregular sonnets (MAN WITH A BULL-TONGUE PLOW, by Jesse Stuart. New York: Dutton. $3).

Georgia Greene is Kentucky, of the feudist, killing clans; of the moonshine-makers and country preachers. Only a "Man with a Bull-Tongue Plow" would know how Georgia:

drank her kerosene—
She stood a woman-giant above the crowd;
Her voice was thunder there among the loud—
She told the sinners that they must come clean.

Fighting for existence through the frugal days of his childhood on a farm, then as a toiler in the mills, and later through a semi-starvation period at a Tennessee college, Jesse Stuart has returned to follow the plow and steal a few minutes now and then "to spin a rhyme." The publishers, with the customary sentimentality of publishers, leap to declare him one with Burns and Frost, Housman and Masefield, although the author himself by the time he reaches sonnet number 221 admits, a little wearily, we feel, that he "cannot sing tunes that great men have sung."

Despite bulk and repetition of subject, the one-stanza biographies of such vivid characters as Virginia Barr, Tish Meadows, Ina Jenkins, Mart Shelton, Charlie Splean are very readable "annals of the poor"; and stark, dramatic beauty distinguishes the tales of Bill Reeder's burial of his child, and the shooting of Kate Dills and Bad-Eye Johnson Jiles by Kate's lover, Steave Sloane, who "asked for her on Resurrection Day."

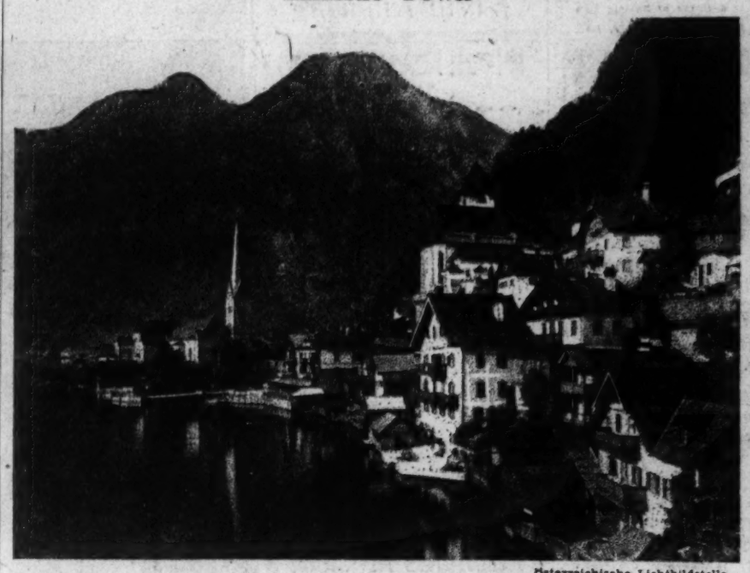
Only youth could enter with such gusto into the rather worm-eaten revelry in the mountain graveyard of the closing chapter, entitled, "Preface for After Death"; and only a poet could be moved so deeply by a bronze disk moon above a barren tree, the flowers of the blood-root, or the colored feathers on a rooster's wing.

Maturity should hold a promise of outstanding lyric work from a plowboy who observes that "each naked beech tree is a violin," and:

The cows eat too much grass, sleep by the daisies,
The lightning bugs flit through the sour-wood leaves.
The jar-flies sing among the dewy trees,
The cows lie under stars and chew with ease.

PEARL STRACHAN

Hillside Town



Österreichische Lichtbildstelle

Hallstatt Clings to the Salzkammergut.

Bisecting Austria With a Bicycle

IN THE Austrian countryside the villagers use sheep to pull their carts up the long grades. Most of the other farm-yard animals seem to do some share of the work too; cows, horses, dogs, even the little puppies give a helping hand—or paw. The friendly Austrian valleys and the cool mountain sides amply account for this enthusiasm.

This much father and son discovered for themselves when, with four stolen days and two rented bicycles, they wheeled away from Linz into the freedom of the bumpy lanes, feeling much like messengers of Mercury. They were going to Ischl and Salzburg, through a tourist's paradise, and were to continue over Austria's mountains to the Carinthian lakes. But they were not going to use the tourists' roads.

For one who loves the open road and the out of doors, the prospects could be nothing but enthralling. A bicycle brings one more intimately into touch with surroundings than any other vehicle. It is the most submissive and the least exigent, always a servant and never a master. It stops before every vista, demands no long runs, and in speeding unshielded into the wind it immerses its rider in nature, in the air and the sunshine, in the fog and the rain, in the dawn and the twilight and in the rainbows that would flee a noisier vehicle.

* * *

Small wonder, then, that father, in black shorts and a sleeveless shirt, seems marvelously light. So light that son has to warn him against riding too fast. "Pump steady," he shouts, "cut out the spurts." That is, of course, sound advice. But what irritating, restricting wisdom. Father wants to spurt and then to coast, coast, coast with the wind tearing through his hair and the rubber tires very softly purring against the pavement.

But by the time the cyclists have gotten halfway to Ischl, with the grades steeper with every mile, the swift pace has left its impression on father. He begins to agree that it might have been better to take son's advice.

Son is now constantly in the lead and magnanimously awaits his fellow cycler at the top of every elevation. There is little resting and much pedaling. The sun sinks, and the dusk, made heavy and solemn by fine rain, settles on the forest below. And a father follows his son into Ischl.

* * *

The next day sees both cyclists fresh on the route of discovery. To Salzburg is only 50 kilometers; a morning's run for ambitious cyclists. So the byways and mountain tops attract them. They press to Hallstätter See. The chief town of Hallstatt is a mere collection of daring houses desperately trying to find foothold between the lake and the mountain.

By the lake of St. Wolfgang they are captivated by the sight of a mountain railway which looks like a kangaroo, with high hind wheels and very low front wheels, and which has to proceed down the mountain backward, for headfirst it would turn somersaults. So father and son go up to the bare mountain's peak upon the railway, lunching at the summit in an excellent restaurant.

Father wants to pursue the direct road to Salzburg. But son has seen a steep path up the mountain, and declaring that it is bound to reach Salzburg in the end, challenges his father that it will probably lead to a castle or a forgotten lake.

So father cannot refuse. And after climbing up the steep incline the two spurn the warning of a notice which declares of the down gradient, "Bicyclers walk; one risks one's life in riding," and slither down, still mounted on their bikes. And they find Mondsee, the clearest and warmest lake in Upper Austria.

As they pedal alongside it, they pass beneath the Dragon's Wall, a long rock which is as steep as Gibraltar, nearly half a mile high. An hour later two cyclists forget the weariness of their 100-kilometer journey as they listen to Bruno Walter's orchestra.

They are in Salzburg, cultural center of Europe.

* * *

Salzburg is not a pleasant city to leave. One would much prefer to loiter in it. But when one has four free days and a hired bicycle, the call of the open road is stronger than that of the city streets, however alluring these may be.

But the hills reward them, as they make for Bad Gastein.

If you read a list of the guests at Bad Gastein each summer you'd think it was the chief city of Europe. It is a world rendezvous. When a statesman from Bucharest wishes to meet a colleague from Madrid, or a famous author from London, to confer with a noted dramatist from Naples, they meet at Bad Gastein.

Father and son can but peep at the mighty with wide eyes. They cannot hobnob with them, because cyclists' faces are too sunburnt and their clothes too rumpled.

So they hurry off early next morning. Past Würther See, Austria's Geneva, they go, once more awheel, on toward Vienna. Son insistently proposes that they go on cycling until they have covered 150 kilometers, a day's trip good enough to tell about. But the 120 already covered satisfy father, and his knees give him courage to resist the pleadings of youth.

He does and until darkness shuts out their view they watch the valleys unfold and castles pass by from the windows of a railway train. Father finds himself wondering why anyone should cycle when trains are available.

R. H. MARKHAM

Finding Happiness on a Farm

By Colvin C. Bowsfield
Author of "Making the Farm Pay"

IN ALMOST any part of the Middle West, where land is both rich and cheap, expert government aid is available for showing the way to success with little farms. A general movement back to the land is assured under encouraging conditions.

A tract of ten to twenty acres in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools and markets, will afford an ideal existence if conducted in the right spirit and in a thrifty manner. The Federal Government is committed to the plan of financing such projects, lending ample capital for the purchase of land and equipment and allowing time to reach a money-making stage before requiring repayment.

In all earnestness I can recommend farm life to those who have suffered misfortune in town, provided they will curb any possible ambition to acquire more than twenty acres or to get wealthy in a hurry. Unemployed families can locate in a community of their own choosing and where they will have much greater advantages than settlers on the frontier knew. They will escape the hardships of frontier life through liberal financing by the Government.

Few farmers have had such aid, and the present offer is a challenge to the industry and practical sense of people of character who are now unemployed. While I approve the federal program to lend funds up to $10,000 for ten years I would think well of the individual who would ask to have the amount fixed at $7000, with amortization. It is a mistake to assume a debt of $10,000 when $7000 is sufficient. Unwise debts have been the curse of farm life, and high interest is also bad. Five per cent is enough in this case of government assistance.

I have seen many families on the frontier build comfortably and adequately a dwelling, barn and poultry house for less than $2000, though compelled to pay more for lumber and labor than they need to now. In the present little farm projects the land can be obtained in well-settled parts of the Middle West at $100 an acre or less. Four thousand dollars for land and buildings is a fair cost, and an additional $2000 or $3000 is enough for equipment—for example, six cows, a team, a small flock of poultry and an outfit of necessary implements—reserving something for household supplies and running expenses. In timbered sections the initial cost can be kept under these figures.

If it seems better to have only one or two cows there may be a larger start in poultry. Either feature will bring some income from the first, and there may be a few hogs and sheep. With the right kind of effort and thrift, money can be saved the first year. The amount will grow year by year. I can bring plenty of testimony that six cows and a small flock of poultry will return $1000 a year, leaving all other products for family use or additional savings.

Celery, asparagus, tomatoes and strawberries are among the reasonably sure crops.

Potatoes, cabbage, peas and beans do not bring so large a return, but they pay reasonably well. Some garden products grow two crops in a season, for example peas, lettuce, onions and spinach.

The Government is aiding farmers to regulate production in various lines, but it will never interfere with the natural right to raise a good living for the family. The owner of a little farm can tell before he begins whether he can sell certain garden and poultry products or not. He can market by parcel post or by regular trips to town. Official reports guide amateurs in steering clear of the surplus crops.

Worth-while success cannot be attained in the country unless the family is interested and contented. It ought to be easy to take up the new life after seeing the growing difficulties of a congested city. The Government contributes to success, first in the wise selection of families and next in the choice of a location that has the advantages spoken of. The gain in such cases over pioneer life is that Uncle Sam provides a liberal amount of capital and capable officials to assist in organizing a good farm program.

Letters to the Monitor

Sportsmanship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent America's Cup races have not added luster to American sportsmanship. The old cup has served its purpose. It should be permanently retired from the list of prizes to be contended for. If knightly endeavor to win, as has been manifested so many times by Britons during the past eighty and more years, and especially by that prince of yachtsmen, Sir Thomas Lipton, deserves a fitting reward, then the America's Cup really belongs on the other side of the Atlantic. Indeed, what could be a more fitting way to retire this old and much-sought-after cup than to acquire it either by gift or purchase by this Government and present it in the name of the American people to the British nation as a testimonial of good fellowship and regard for the high sporting qualities of its nationals.

L. EMMETT SHERRED.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Wide Horizon

Huey Long—Product of an Era

By Bertram B. Fowler
NEW ORLEANS

TO DISMISS Huey Long as merely a political meteor, tracing a fiery path of its own volition across the political heavens, is to confess an ignorance of the political constellations. To regard the meteor itself as the menace without taking into account the convulsion that threw it off to wander briefly through political space is to diagnose wrongly its importance. For today we can perceive the fiery paths of other Huey Longs in the political skies above other states.

To understand the appearing of Huey Long it is necessary to study the conditions that made for that appearing. In Louisiana, the starting point of the Huey Long meteor, there was built up during several decades a counterpart of New York's Tammany Hall. There are political observers in the South who object that the parallel is unfair—to Tammany.

* * *

Orleans County, embracing New Orleans, the only sizable city and containing one-third of the State's voters, held absolute sway over the whole State. Out in the canebrakes were thousands of voters who had no chance to choose their own leaders or raise a voice. They were without organization. A great many of them did not vote at all. The old system, in the hands of the bosses of Orleans County, ruled supreme. It was the dragon of Louisiana, from its lair in New Orleans, holding the whole State in subjection.

The history of that machine is a shameful one. Vice and corruption that put to shame the Tammany Hall of Boss Tweed existed openly. That history is written in terms of misery and shame, in the sweat and poverty of the poor Cajuns, the bare-footed Cajuns who followed the trails that passed for roads, without a decent school system, without the ability to voice the rebellion that smoldered within them.

Against this background Huey Long is no deep and mysterious phenomenon. He was a product of the times. Huey Long locked into the canebrakes and saw the thousands of uncast votes, saw the sure and certain way to political power. So into the canebrakes he plunged upon his self-appointed crusade, his steed a sound truck, his armory words and words. He was a product of the times, his weapons were of the times' making. He was spellbinder, a rabble-rouser who did not hesitate to use the phrase that would turn the political trick.

* * *

The dragon was most certainly there. It was a pity, perhaps that there was no authentic St. George to storm its lair. Certainly such a champion would have made a happier Louisiana. But there was only Huey Long. Chagrin at the nature of the champion cannot hide the fact that the dragon did exist and did call for extermination.

I was amazed to hear an educator of New Orleans discuss Huey Long. But as I listened my amazement turned to thoughtfulness. Said that gentleman, "Huey Long is the direct result of the corruption of Louisiana politics. I do not uphold either the man or his methods. But I do admit that he has played a part in the breaking up of one of the most pernicious political cliques that ever existed in American political history."

The gentleman went on to point out what Huey Long had done during his brief political career, beginning with his occupation of the gubernatorial chair. "He has given the State decent roads. He has built up a school system. He has put the state university on its feet and made of it a real educational center. So I vote for Huey Long. And as I vote I pray for a real reform movement that will sweep both Senator Long and those whom he is fighting into the Gulf."

It is because these sentiments are the sentiments of thousands of voters that Huey Long has been so overwhelmingly successful.

* * *

Huey Long a national menace? It is easy to work oneself into a panic and believe so. But there is something ephemeral about Huey Long, even down here where his political power is greatest. He is no more substantial as a national figure than the theory he preaches. He is as ephemeral as the words he broadcasts, as evanescent as the evil he attacks.

Huey Long without a dragon to attack would collapse. He takes on heroic proportions only because of the evil of the system he attacks. Let the power he opposes be finally broken and then Huey Long's troubles will really begin. For he has planted the seed of the whirlwind that will sweep him away. He has given the State a school system which means the coming of more intelligent voters. Yet his whole doctrine is one that appeals principally to resentment and ignorance. The demand will certainly come for another turn of the political wheel. Huey will break the old regulars and just as surely there will arise a real reform movement to wipe him from the political scene.

It is in this sense that Huey Long can be called a meteor, a meteor thrown off by the break-up of a system. And blaze as he may across the political horizon he is no more than a meteor, without any fixed orbit, destined to strike something like fear and awe into the eyes of the beholders before it burns out by the very friction of its passing. The more awesome the blaze of that passing the quicker its disappearance and the sooner may be expected the sane and steady shine of a real reform movement in Louisiana.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, OCTOBER 17, 1934

Switzerland's Place in the World

By William E. Rappard

Professor at the University of Geneva and Director of the Graduate Institute of International Studies. Member of the Swiss Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations.

SWITZERLAND IS A small country surrounded, in the heart of Europe, by three great powers, Germany, France and Italy, and by the historical remnants of a fourth, Austria. Its soil is as barren as its subsoil is poor. Its population owes the real prosperity which it enjoys, in spite of these handicaps, to the institutions of public instruction and to the traditions of political freedom and of economic effort it has inherited from previous generations as well as to their legacy of material wealth.

Thanks to its permanent neutrality and to the respect with which its small but efficient army was considered abroad, Switzerland escaped the horrors of the World War. It escaped, however, neither the threat of famine nor the internal commotions engendered by the divergent sympathies of its German, French and Italian-speaking population.

As a lasting result of these experiences five distinct consequences may be noted. In the first place, the army, based on the principle of compulsory service, and of course intended solely for purposes of defense, has seen its already real popularity still further enhanced. Second, permanent neutrality has become more firmly enshrined in the sanctuary of national traditions. Third, the political influence of the dwindling peasant population, who like to remind the country of their services in times of scarcity, has undoubtedly increased. Fourth, the intervention of the state in all economic matters, which the blockade to which Switzerland was subjected during the war had brought about, has, although relaxed after the armistice, still remained in force to a degree which would have been deemed intolerable before 1914. Fifth and finally, the national centralization which had been accentuated under the political and economic stress of war conditions received a severe check.

It has become more clearly recognized, in view of the divergencies of international outlook which the war revealed, that local autonomy remained a condition of concord in a country whose population lacked linguistic and religious homogeneity.

Democratic equality, political freedom and racial tolerance, which have ever more been realized by preceding generations, remain the ideals of the Swiss nation. The progress of Fascism in Italy and the rise of National Socialism in Germany have of course been closely followed in Switzerland, the former perhaps with more interest and the latter with distinctly less sympathy.

Both these political systems, which so violently offend against all Swiss ideals, have been considered with something of the amazed curiosity and self-complacent skepticism with which conservative bankers consider the pranks of adventurous and reckless speculators on the stock market.

Some youthful enthusiasts, it is true, mainly in the universities, doubtful about their own professional future in these times of depressing unemployment, disgusted with the lack of personal leadership which is characteristic of Swiss democracy, and impatient with the admitted slowness and alleged inefficiency of political administration under parliamentary conditions, have sought to organize various so-called "fronts."

But these movements, undoubtedly to some extent inspired by the recent happenings in Italy and in Germany, have so far been without any real influence on the life of the country. Furthermore, even their promoters are always very careful, when expounding their novel and not all too profound political philosophy, to repudiate their foreign models.

Doubtless, in Switzerland as elsewhere, the prevailing economic and political crisis has strained the structure of congressional institutions designed for more normal times. In Switzerland as elsewhere, the executive has been intrusted by the Legislature with extraordinary powers to meet extraordinary emergencies.

No responsible individual, however, and no influential group, has challenged the fundamental principles of democratic government and of political freedom. In its attitude toward the victims of racial and political intolerance, the Swiss people have shown much reserve. This reserve, however, has been due to the fear that undiscriminating hospitality toward foreign Jews and others in times of acute unemployment might lead to anti-Semitism and distrust of foreigners rather than to any sympathy with those before whose persecution they have flown.

In the realignment of European states which has been going on since the end of the war, Switzerland, therefore, clearly belongs to the northwestern group of democracies, steadfastly opposed to the group of southeastern dictatorships.

In economic policy, Switzerland's recent history and present tendencies are characterized by two outstanding facts: growing reliance on the state and increasing protectionism. The first is so universal a consequence of war and post-war conditions all over the world that it cannot serve to illustrate Switzerland's peculiar position.

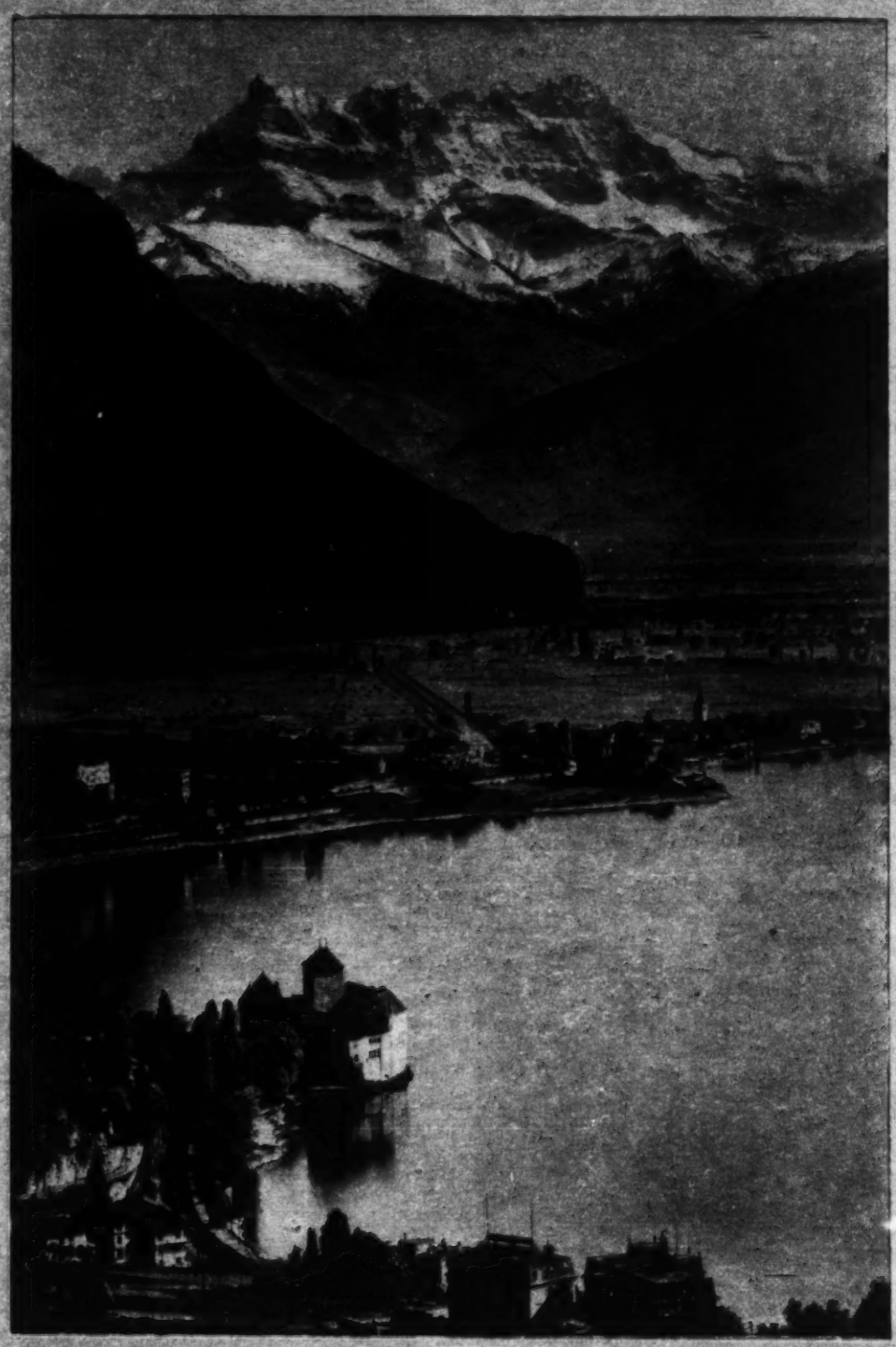
The second is much more surprising. That a small country, so completely dependent upon its imports for its very existence, on its exports and on the tourist traffic for its prosperity; that a nation which, in relation to its numbers, is one of the world's principal creditors; that a state on which the doctrine of free trade is imposed by the express provisions of its own constitution, should turn resolutely protectionist, is a phenomenon that calls for an explanation.

The explanation is threefold: parliamentary, social and monetary. Ever since the '80's of the last century, various economic groups and especially the peasants, threatened by the growth of foreign competition, demanded and step by step, by political logrolling, obtained higher customs barriers in favor of their products. Unemployment on the labor market in the two post-war crises appreciably strengthened their case in the eyes of the man in the street and of the Legislature.

Finally, the complete upset of the trade balance led the Government to protect its balance of payments by strictly limiting imports, in the hope that it might thus be able to maintain the gold standard to which the country is still deliberately faithful. Foreign protectionism and reduced purchasing power abroad had narrowed the markets for Swiss exports, while currency depreciation in various countries, notably in Germany, had enormously swelled imports.

As a result of these conditions, Switzerland must therefore today be counted among the states which pursue most actively a policy of contingents and reprisals. It is not, of course, when compared to its great neighbors—to say nothing of the United States—a highly protectionist country. But it is no longer, like Belgium and Holland, one of the most liberal.

The fidelity of Switzerland to the gold standard and its adherence to the gold bloc are due both to its tradition of commercial honesty and to the social structure of its population. Inflation, which would



SUNSHINE AND SNOW Photo. Julian Freres, Geneva

The Romance of the Old Castle of Chillon Beside the Still Lake, and the Grandeur of the Dent du Midi in the Background Typify the Charm That Is Switzerland's.

undoubtedly relieve the public treasury and tend to improve the conditions of the heavily mortgaged peasant class, as well as the prospects of its exporting industries, is resented both as a breach of faith and as an assault upon the savings of the community. As investments in fixed interest bearing bonds are extremely widespread among a people whom necessity has long taught to practice economy, public sentiment has so far been resolutely opposed to all monetary experiments.

As a further consequence, Switzerland has today become the most expensive country in Europe and possibly in the world. Thereby the importance of its tourist traffic has been greatly reduced. Its exporting industries find it more and more difficult to compete in neutral markets with foreign competitors whose costs of production are as a rule appreciably lower. Because Switzerland has always specialized in the production of the best and therefore the most expensive goods, the result is perhaps less catastrophic than might have been expected.

In spite of all these developments, there is no doubt that the Swiss people would welcome not only a fall in the cost of living, but also a general demobilization of contemporary protectionism. The present commercial policies are contrary not only to their real interests but also to their better judgment. These policies are practiced with reluctance as a temporary makeshift and with the steadfast hope that they may soon be generally abandoned.

One last feature of Switzerland's place in the world remains to be discussed, its love of peace. In spite of all official statements to the contrary, the love of peace is unfortunately not universal in the world today. To be sure, no people as a whole love war, but not a few prefer war to the renunciation of certain national aims.

Switzerland entertains no ambitions which even a victorious war, if it were conceivable, could satisfy. Furthermore, as the home of a small and socially heterogeneous people it would have everything to lose in becoming implicated in international violence. In spite of its not inglorious military traditions, its present pacifism is therefore profound and sincere.

Until the end of the World War, the main instrument of its pacifism was its traditional neutrality. When Switzerland was invited to join the League of Nations, it was confronted with the necessity of taking an extremely difficult decision. To be sure, the main purpose of the League of Nations, as of guaranteed neutrality, was and is the maintenance of peace. While neutrality, however, seeks peace in isolation, the League seeks peace in international solidarity. One cannot logically both remain pledged to permanent and unconditional neutrality while assuming the obligations inherent in the principles of mutual protection.

The problem which thus faced the Swiss people in 1919 was solved with more diplomatic skill than logical consistency. In view of its special position Switzerland was expressly authorized to join the League as a regular member, while remaining true to its traditional military neutrality.

Since 1919, the evolution of the League has both strengthened and weakened the position of Switzerland. The reluctance of all states to come to the aid of the victims of foreign aggression, which recent events have revealed and which is the fundamental cause of the impotence of the League, has relieved Switzerland of a peculiar embarrassment.

On the other hand, the secession of Germany from the League has again increased that embarrassment. To be neutral in a universal League of Nations is impossible in the abstract, but relatively easy if a universal League effectively maintains peace. To be neutral in a League so limited in membership as to become comparable to an alliance, however, is not only impossible in the abstract but also very embarrassing and perhaps even dangerous in the concrete.

There is, therefore, no country in the world which more fervently hopes for the return of Germany to the League and which is more persistent in its advocacy of the principle of universality than Switzerland.

To sum up: Switzerland's place is that of a small state surrounded by powerful and often antagonistic neighbors. To maintain its security and its independence it has therefore sought refuge in a policy of permanent and internationally recognized neutrality. While determined to avoid all entangling alliances and consequently worried over recent developments of the League of Nations, to which it is firmly attached, Switzerland is, of course, not without external affinities. By linguistic ties it is related to Germany, France and Italy. By reason of its political ideals it belongs to the western group of free democracies. As an importer of foodstuffs and raw materials and an exporter of manufactured products it is in the same excellent company.

With the United States, Great Britain, France and Holland it shares the today somewhat doubtful privilege of being a creditor nation. Through its economic and monetary policies it is a member of the gold bloc, in which its principal associates are France, Italy, Holland and Belgium. In its foreign policy it is in the closest sympathy with the Scandinavian countries and Holland.

As Switzerland has no ambitions incompatible with the legitimate aims of any other state, its general interests, political and economic, are closely bound up and in fact identical with those of Europe and of the world.

THE ONE AND ONLY MATTERHORN
Nearly 15,000 Feet It Raises Its Summit, Like a Spire, to Tatter the Passing Clouds.

Photo, Albert Steiner—The Christian Science Monitor
WHERE TRANQUILLITY REIGNS
Native Life Has Retained Its Old World Charm in the Vicinity of This Ancient Château of Tarasp in the Lower Engadine.

Photo, Niklas, Interlaken
BEAUTY AS UNREAL AS A STAGE SET
A Pastoral Scene Amid the Bernese Alps, With the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau and Their Glaciers, Serving as a Vast Cyclorama.

Photo, Albert Steiner—The Christian Science Monitor
A STORM BREWING OVER THE ENGADINE VALLEY
A Playground for All Europe, Tomorrow These Hillsides May Ring With the Shouts of Skiers. Even Today the Tracks of One Traveler May Be Discerned in the Foreground.

The Triple Life of Helen Hayes

Stage, Screen and Home Command Sincere Affections of Little Girl From Washington Who Grew Up to Be Not Only a Great Actress, but a Devoted Wife and Mother

By Julia Chandler

WHEN, A FEW weeks ago, New York saw the first producing effort of Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht in a motion picture called "Crime Without Passion," written by this celebrated pair of playwrights, I doubt if a single person without foreknowledge left the theater aware that one of the foremost stars of the American stage and screen played a "bit" in which she spoke no word, and in which she was seen by the audience for scarcely more than the flick of an eyelash.

Lost in a motley crowd of "extras," doing nothing more important than to sit silently in the lobby of a hotel, without so much as an identifying gesture, Helen Hayes is scarcely recognizable in the swift action of the film.

Yet her presence there tells a story far more human, infinitely more important, than that unfolded by the authors of the spectacular production in which she thus inconsequentially appears.

Broadway said it was an amusing gesture made by a famous star.

To me it was too saturated with significance to be particularly amusing, being, as it is, a clear index to the motivating forces in both the personal and professional life of Helen Hayes.

First of all, it was a loyal and loving gesture to Charles MacArthur, and to the marriage which has withstood all the seductions of Hollywood.

It further indicates her freedom from the pride and egoism which so often attend celebrity.

And it loudly proclaims the charming simplicity of a public favorite to whom arrogance and conceit would be so easy were it not for her exceptionally level head.

* * *

As I watched the revealing episode in the MacArthur-Hecht cinema my memory switched me to a crisp noontime of last winter when I sat across a luncheon table from Helen Hayes, watching the glad light creep into her blue eyes, and a radiance wrap her like a lovely, iridescent mantle when I asked her a question which touched the wellsprings of her being.

"Can a woman make a success of marriage and have a career at one and the same time?" I wanted to know.

"If I couldn't the career would end tomorrow," the young wife of Charles MacArthur assured me without a moment's hesitation.

And meant it.

Her appearance as an "extra" girl in her husband's first producing effort for the screen is proof of just how much she meant it. It may seem to the casual observer but a trivial thing for an internationally famous star to have done for the man to whom she is married, but it is, in reality, a big and significant thing because it typifies the attitude of Helen Hayes toward her marriage and her career, and her sane valuation of each.

As much as Miss Hayes loves her art she loves her husband, her five-year-old daughter and her home so much more that she would unquestionably sacrifice her whole brilliant career should it for a moment even threaten her domestic happiness.

It was when she was playing in "Coquette" on the New York stage that Helen Hayes married Charles MacArthur. Because of the quality of his imagination, his deep sense of romance and his great originality he made a fascinating sweetheart. He has been no less fascinating as a husband. When he asked Helen to marry him he expressed a doubt that he would always make her happy, but he felt safe in promising her immunity from boredom.

MacArthur has kept his word, filling the subsequent years with so much of romance and charm that the marital happiness of the distinguished couple has not received so much as a dent through the pursuit of separate careers. Their love and faith and loyalty have clad them both in a protective armor against which the cheap infatuations of Hollywood have beat in vain.

Their respective work has kept the MacArthurs much apart, but no matter what the distance between them he talks to her daily over the long distance phone, and is untiring in the delightful surprises with which he fills her experience.

When she crosses the ocean without him MacArthur manages fresh flowers at Helen's plate each day. Last autumn he was on the Pacific coast when she was in New York rehearsing with the Theater Guild for the title part of "Mary of Scotland," but the fact that they were separated by the width of a continent did not deter MacArthur from arranging a birthday party for her by telephone from Los Angeles. When he makes her a gift it is always surrounded by delightful mystery, and he is possibly the one husband in the world who never forgets an anniversary.

* * *

Knowing all this, I was not surprised when Helen Hayes told me last winter that she valued her marriage above her career.

And when one considers that Charles MacArthur is the dominant factor in her domestic happiness there is again nothing astonishing in the fact that the star of "Mary of Scotland" volunteered to sit unobtrusively in a hotel lobby as an "extra" girl when MacArthur and Hecht found themselves suddenly in need of someone for a "bit" in the midst of their first moving picture production.

I have known this gifted girl since she lived, as a child, in Washington, D. C. In fact, I reviewed her first stage performance in "The Prince and the Pauper," when she made her professional bow at the age of eight summers on the stage of the old Columbia Theater in that city. Since that distant yesteryear she has skyrocketed to dizzy heights of fame and popularity. Neither has spoiled her. She is still the same shy, unassuming, ingenuous child I knew then. Lunching with her just after she had given the stage the most poignantly beautiful characterization of her career as the tragic heroine of "Mary of Scotland," I found the rare quality of her heart and mind unimpaired by the eulogy accorded her performance by press and public alike.

Photo, Vandamm Studio, New York.

HELEN HAYES—HERSELF

World-Famous as a Stage and Screen Star, She Is Famous at Home, Too, as the Wife of Charles MacArthur and the Mother of a Five-Year-Old Daughter.

While she was happy over the appreciation her portrayal of Scotland's erstwhile queen had received, Helen Hayes did not go back on the statement she had made to me a few months earlier that she prefers the screen to the stage.

Asked why, in that case, she had come all the way to New York from California to appear in the Maxwell Anderson opus, Helen laughingly told me she has never been able to resist literary quality in a play.

"I have always loved beautifully manipulated words. It was the literary quality of the Barrie plays which so enticed me. It was the lovely, lilting lines of Molnar's 'The Good Fairy' which influenced my appearance in that piece. And it was the literary quality of 'Mary of Scotland' which decided me to accept the offer of the Theater Guild to come East for the production.

"Just the same I find in the 'movies' a fuller expression for my art than I have ever found on the stage. As a matter of fact I owe my greatest professional progress to the screen," she told me.

Remembering the condescending approach most stage stars make to Hollywood—in frank admission that it is the larger salary which lures them there—I sat regarding my luncheon companion a little incredulously.

"The explanation is quite simple," Miss Hayes informed me.

* * *

"When I was offered my first picture contract, I had become that pernicious thing in the theater known as a 'type.' I made my first outstanding New York success as the Dream Girl in James M. Barrie's 'Dear Brutus.' She was a tender, wistful child of Barrie's imagination and I adored her. Nevertheless she proved a stumblingblock to my development because she stamped me in the eyes of the New York managers as an ingenue of the wistful type. They jumped at the stupid conclusion that, because I had injected a note of poignant pathos into this make-believe heroine of the famous English playwright, I could do nothing except that type of part.

"While I have loved my Barrie heroines as I have perhaps loved no others, and while I don't in the least mind painting wistful portraits, I do object to being shut up to any one type of part. That was just what was happening to me when I got my first 'movie' contract. Once in a great while I had been given an opportunity to play a strongly emotional rôle—such as the heroine of 'Coquette'—but it wasn't often, and even when I had such chances, stage directors invariably expected me to weave some sort of wistful spell around them.

"Well, Hollywood gave me a chance to graduate from the wistful ingenue to a great variety of rôles which developed every side of me. It also gave me the greatest directorial thrill of my life. As you know, I've been on the stage since I was 8 years old. I had many directors before I went to Hollywood. Some were good, some bad and others just indifferent. In pictures it was the same until I met Frank Borsage and began work under his direction in 'A Farewell to Arms.' He is a great genius, and I owe the most satisfying experience of my entire career to his direction in that picture. It did more to advance me artistically than everything that had ever happened to me before in all my life," Miss Hayes told me.

Because of her recognition of the wide scope given her in the cinema field, and because she finds such joyous expression there, Helen Hayes has worked out a sort of triple alliance for herself. Henceforth she means to divide her time into three equal parts, spending it between Hollywood, the New York stage and the home she bought about a year ago on the banks of the Hudson.

She wants to come back to the theater every once in so often, both because it is a refreshment to her talents to do so and because she feels a deep debt of gratitude to it for her early professional opportunities.

This nicely balanced plan is already in operation.

After a long and brilliant New York season in "Mary of Scotland" Miss Hayes left the cast in the late spring to return to Hollywood for the filming of James M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows," the play which made her a full-fledged star some years ago on the

(Continued on Page 14)

It's Tough to Be Tall!

The Six-Footer Bumps His Head on Awnings and Has to Fold Up to Get Into Berths and Beds —But There's Still Hope; the N.S.L.F. Is 'On the Job'

By Rhys G. Thackwell

Oh, give us our shirts with a long-enough tail!
Five hundred thousand tall men wail;
And give us bed sheets that reach to the neck,
And also cover our feet, by heck!

YES, IT'S TOUGH to be tall. Just ask any of the 500,000 North American men and women who are members of, or are eligible to join, the N. S. L. F., one of the strangest clubs in all the world—the National Society of Long Fellows.

They will tell you that for more than 3000 years the tall man has been discriminated against, and their eyes will brighten and their faces will beam as they report, with delight, that, at last, these giants of a nation are getting long-due recognition from manufacturers and others.

If you wonder what consideration a very tall man needs, you are invited to stop, look and laugh anytime, anywhere that you see a six-footer trying to unwind himself out of a new streamlined auto.

Phil E. Zimmerman of Topeka, Kan., is a founder and secretary-treasurer of N. S. L. F., which is one of the most exclusive clubs in the country, even though initiation fee and a year's dues are only twenty-five cents.

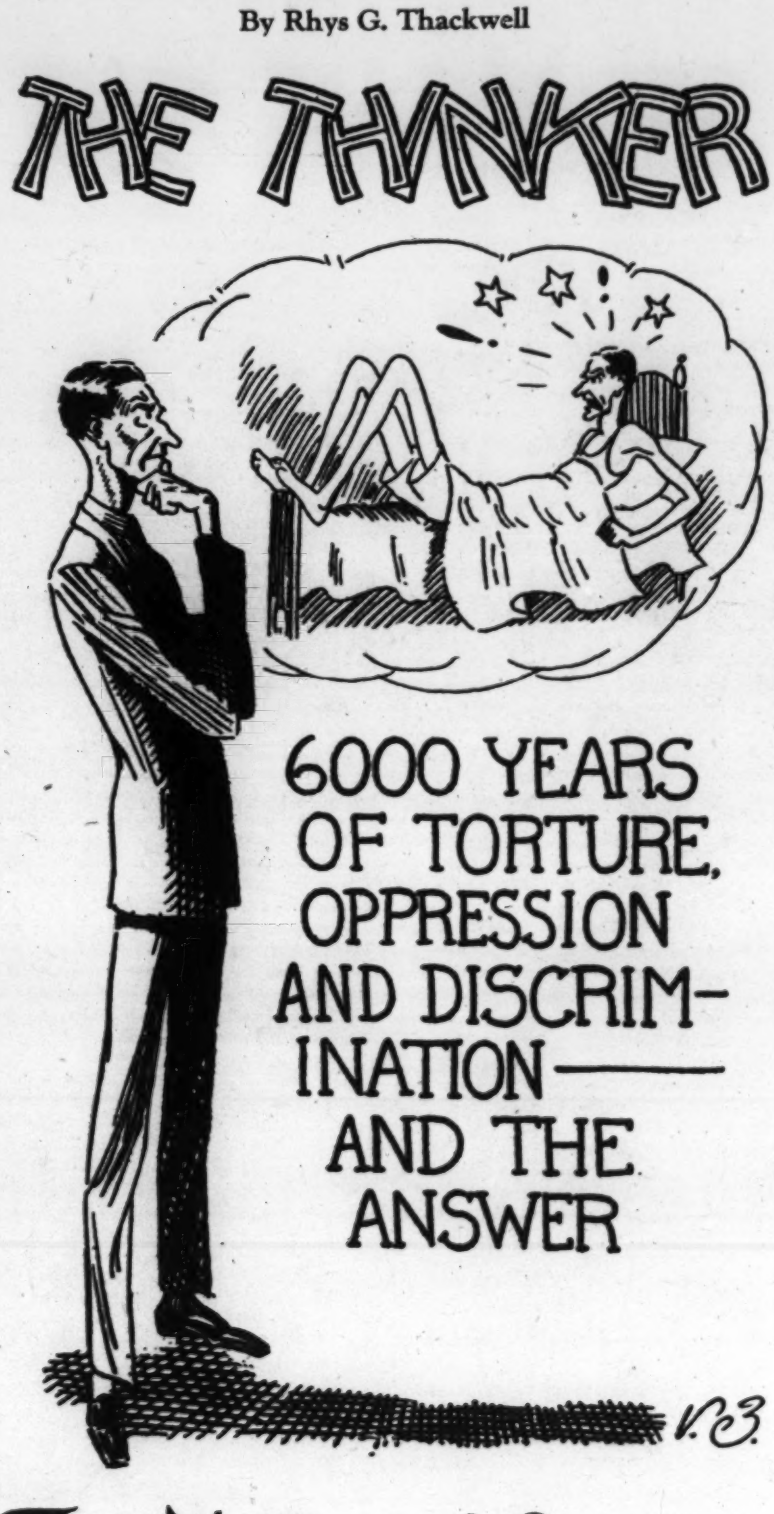
Aristocratic birth, material wealth, and outstanding achievement are no qualifications for membership. Men like George Washington and Abraham Lincoln are eligible, but not President Roosevelt or Herbert Hoover. Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is a life member, but Rear Admiral Richard Byrd does not qualify. Neither does Amelia Earhart Putnam, although several women have been admitted. Jess Willard of Los Angeles, world's champion heavyweight boxer a generation ago, is an officer, but John D. Rockefeller is *persona non grata* as a prospective member.

N. S. L. F. now has a membership scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has gone collegiate at the University of Southern California. To join, one must be white, and 6 feet and 1 inch or more in height. These giants of the United States were organized by Mr. Zimmerman, who is 6 feet 3, to promote their comfort by working for 7½-foot beds, longer bathtubs, shirts, sox and other clothing, higher awnings, signs and ceilings, long leg room between rows of theater seats, and Pullman car berths in which a six-footer can sleep without being all folded up.

And what has the club accomplished? Are members really getting somewhere in the way of having awnings and signs raised, Pullman car berths made longer, and so forth? Achievements have demonstrated that this club has a worthwhile career.

"Little did we dream that so much could be accomplished," exclaimed long, lean Phil Zimmerman. "Literally, hundreds of the best hotels from coast to coast and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico have equipped in the Long Fellow mode; with ample space between rows of seats, the Chicago Civic Opera House led the way for new theaters to consider comfort of the long-legged patron; auto factories have almost universally adopted seat adjusters; two engineers representing one of the biggest auto companies came to us at Topeka 'to see what we want.' In many cities ordinances have been adopted to protect the tall man from possibility of bumping his head on awnings, though we do not believe in the enactment of laws to achieve our objectives, as a general rule.

"Our Chicago chapter was organized by a vice-president of a bank at Pullman, Ill., and we checked it up to our Chicago group to bring pressure to bear on the Pullman Company to induce them to extend Long Fellow service to all lines. They had been trying out some extra-length berths in a few cars."



The National Society of Long Fellows

A MODERN APPEAL TO REASON

"A Topeka manufacturer has made 7½-foot beds available to hotels and individuals at mass production prices. Many furniture companies have been persuaded to produce oversize pieces. So have clothiers been influenced to consider the tall man in mass production of garments."

This is the way it all began: When he was a lad, Mr. Zimmerman enlisted for military service in the Spanish-American War. Now he recalls that, because the country was not prepared quickly to provide equipment for fighting men, the gear was issued piecemeal. Uniforms were given out alphabetically and thus it was that, by the time they got down to "Z," they had only spare parts left for him, and each part was much too small for this 6-feet-3 Kansas recruit. It was in camp, then, that he got his first idea that the Long Fellow must rise and assert his rights.

The war over, he became a traveling salesman and later a special federal agent. In vain he looked for a hotel with a long bed with sheets that reached from neck to feet. And, in addition, he rode all over the broad Mississippi Valley curled up in a Pullman berth.

He looked about him and beheld hosts of other tall men and women wearing away the years in servitude to an unjust master—mass production—which did not consider the Long Fellow. He wanted to help. He read in his Bible that man has been given dominion over "the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth," but all around him was a race of veritable giants who did not even have enough dominion to get a shirt tail long enough to do what a shirt tail should do. The power to force shirt-tail makers to make long tails was possessed by these Long Fellows, but they were not claiming it, Mr. Zimmerman reasoned. Individually, they did not represent much to the manufacturer, but the country's estimated 500,000 giants would be a formidable force, he figured.

But what to do? His opportunity came, as opportunity will. He was appointed a few years ago to be State Hotel Commissioner of Kansas. All over the State he traveled, visiting hotels and carrying out his duties. Incidentally, he had an opportunity to urge hotel managers to put in 7½-foot beds. Samuel D. Blythe, a relative of Samuel G. Blythe, prominent magazine writer, was the first hotel manager to equip rooms with the standard 7½-foot bed. This was in the Hotel Kansas, Topeka, Kan.

Chatting one day at the State House with State Senator W. H. Behrens, 6 feet and 7 inches in height, Mr. Zimmerman conceived the idea of a national society of long fellows. It was organized with a charter membership of more than forty legislators and others from Kansas. A Declaration of Purpose stated, in part:

"Such has been the patient sufferance of these Long Fellows, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their meek attitude toward their oppressors. The history of the present King of Fashions is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having as direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over us. To prove this, let these facts be submitted to a candid world:

"He has refused us the privilege of a comfortable night's rest in a bed of ample length;

"He has given us the alternative of walking, or doubling up jackknife fashion if we would perambulate in an auto;

"He has abbreviated our shirt tails by a full half-foot, and has made the sleeves to harmonize;

"He requires us to hold the table on our knees while we partake of refreshment, then refuses to pay the cleaners for removing from our trousers the gum which is perennially parked underneath;

"He requires us on occasions to wear plug hats, but refuses to reimburse us when wrecked by contact with the signs and awnings overhead;

"He tortures us all night long in Pullman cars, then accentuates the injury with a surcharge;

"He builds playhouses for children, then seduces us therein by calling them theaters;

"He has convinced the manufacturers of underwear that we wear none; and most of them manufacture half-hose for boys;

"He compels us to purchase two suits of clothes in order to have one, requiring us to stand the cost of splicing;

"He compels us to go through life listening to such nicknames as Skinny, Fatty, Splinter, Tiny, Shadow, Slim, and worse."

So, with that declaration, the National Society of Long Fellows was founded by Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Behrens, members pledging their "lives, fortunes and honor."

Mr. Zimmerman explained that chapters may be formed in any community where 10 or more candidates over 6 feet 1 get together to elect officers. There are no paid workers. His own business activity is secretary of an association of Kansas restaurant owners and managers.

My noble bean is full of lumps and bumps—
Because I am so tall;
They came from crashes—also thumps,
With low-hung lights far from a wall.

Let's Look Over the Fence

Astraddle Great Issues of the Day, the American People Need to Seek Friendly Understanding Between East and West, Tory and Liberal, to Form a Basis for Sound Policies

By Erwin D. Canham

AN IMPERATIVE NEED in the United States today is surely for each of us to understand better why the other man acts the way he does. This is, indeed, a hoary truth, but like all truths it is as new as it is old, and as specific as it is universal. Its application is to all nations and peoples, but somehow it seems a precise answer to economic and social problems in these United States in this uncertain but portentous period.

For the United States today, it seems to me after a summer spent in studying conditions in the chief communities from Atlantic to Pacific, is astraddle of a vast cleavage, which is at once political and social and economic and geographic. The extent of the fissure was recently emphasized by organization of the American Liberty League, under the auspices of distinguished conservative leaders. They are building a blockhouse on the Right Bank of the American social and economic stream. Aroused by the spread of "radicalism," alarmed by some of the governmental experiments, impatient at the success of various other groups—like the farm bloc and the silver bloc—in getting their demands converted into action, these Right Wing leaders have made themselves a stronghold the potential importance of which we all recognize.

It is important because the Left Bank of the stream is already crowded with leaders of political action. The strength of these cohorts of "radicalism," social reform, currency reform, utopias under a dozen different names, is only now being realized by people on the Right Bank. And even now, even with the organization of a counter-revolution, people understand still less why the others on that far-away opposite bank are impelled to act as they do.

On the Right Bank are all those who are opposed to the experiment and change which is the avowed mission of the Roosevelt Administration. It includes, according to my observation, a large share of established business and industry in the East and Middle West, and a far smaller share farther West and South. It includes all the older Republican leadership and most of the older Democratic leadership. To casual observation, the dividing line between Right and Left Banks comes at a certain social level somewhere halfway through the middle class. Above that level, perhaps two-thirds of the people are hostile to the Roosevelt "Revolution," below the level, an equal or larger proportion are friendly.

The Left Bank is still vastly more populous numerically. Laboring men everywhere, farmers—however critical temperamentally they may be—and all the great army of erstwhile "forgotten men," called "average men" since the Green Bay speech, make up the constituency of change. They include the majority of Democratic California voters who cast their ballots on Aug. 28 for Mr. Upton Sinclair. They include the voters of Minnesota who elected a Governor who recently declared: "I am not a liberal, I am a radical!" They include the Republicans of Oklahoma, for example, who in their August convention refused to condemn the essentials of the New Deal, while their gubernatorial nominee announced that he would "coöperate fully with the President." They include voters in places like Wisconsin and Washington, still the laboratory states in government. They include farmers in a dozen states who are not so much interested in preserving property rights—under the banner of the American Liberty League—as they are in preventing mortgage foreclosure.

It is a mistake to overdraw the social line mentioned above. There is a strong underlying—though perhaps still incoherent—urge toward social betterment among people who are not hungry when they go to bed at night, and whose rent is paid. Having written of the Upton Sinclair movement in California as being supported by a sort of "stranded population," I was recently taken to task sharply and significantly by a correspondent who wrote: "I am sorry that I cannot take you by the hand and introduce you to other types of people pushing the Campaign to End Poverty in California — people in beautiful homes, intellectual leaders, people untouched by financial need and who do not have to be driven to the Christ Idea of Social Justice by hungry stomachs and despairing thought."

It is, of course, true that this consciously reforming group—in industry and finance, among leaders of wealth or intellect or human sympathy—possesses immense importance. But the fact remains, and it is a disturbing fact, that the main cleavage in national opinion today is for the first time in American history primarily a social and economic one. The exceptions, with geographical factors thrown in, constitute an apparently small minority. This is new. Hitherto, political divisions stood upon independent foundations. Great populist and reform movements, such as those of William Jennings Bryan and Theodore Roosevelt, were related very little to class lines, but were agrarian or geographic or traditional. A workingman, in 1906, or 1898, could be a Tory just as well as not. This isn't nearly so possible today.

Thus it becomes immensely important to bridge the widening gap between Right and Left by the only possible link, which is mutual comprehension. Scarcely any effort has been made to do this. Last winter Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts spoke by radio to the West in an appeal for common understanding. He said frankly: "We in the East think we have been taking it on the chin from the western bloc in Congress for a long time. You in the West apparently feel that the eastern industrialist has been pretty constantly engaged in kicking your shins."

Governor Ely concluded: "The real purpose of my talk today is an attempt to dissipate the idea that we eat pork and beans three times a day, hoard our money, that we are all rich and in love with the bankers of Wall Street, that our legislation or principles of government are dominated by the money power; and to point out to you that Massachusetts is a liberal and progressive state whose people desire to cooperate with you according to their lights and understanding in the rebuilding of a happy and prosperous United States."

To which an Oklahoma listener tartly responded that the West understood the East a great deal better than the East understood the West, writing: "No less are our people informed as to your 'tory' groups, your special privileges, your provincialism, your intolerance of experiment, your laissez-faire, your conflicts with and among your intellectuals, the extent to which your feet are imbedded in the economic cement of the past, your poorly compensated workers, your sweat shops, your slums."

With this plain speaking the discussion ended. And that is about where the West-East lack of comprehension stands today. What, therefore, must the East learn:

That farm discontent is widespread, deep-rooted, insistent upon reform, while western farm groups feel that for the first time an Administration in Washington has their interests at heart.

That monetary reform is most particularly demanded by great sections of the West, and has dictated the attitude of the Roosevelt Administration in this regard.

That general and urgent sentiment for change in many methods of economic and social life prevails among wide groups.

That these views represent zealous convictions, sincerely held, the result of historical experience. That in holding them the West is not trying to "shake down" the East, but is reacting in the only peaceable way open to a debtor community which has suffered rude buffets.

But, at the very least, the East—or, alternately, the Right Bank of the national social and economic stream—must realize just how far to the left the Left Bank really is. The sentiment for radicalism is no idle thing. But even more important is the broad stream of opinion which is not violent, not revolutionary, yet which is insistent upon social justice for itself and others, and sees no advantage whatever in the mere preservation of the status quo, nor of human liberty unless that is also matched by justice.

The West, in turn, has to learn that the farmer in New England is not a Tory, but a sincere believer in personal liberty founded on individual, unaided effort, who resents governmental encroachments. As Governor Ely said: "There is an historical background that gives Massachusetts, as one of the 13 original states, a different viewpoint from Minnesota, for example, as to the place which the Federal Government holds in the scheme of things."

Yet this profound sentiment against bureaucracy has not prevented Massachusetts from marching ahead in local governmental reforms, nor from initiating within the State projects resembling in many respects what was later done on a national scale, to the tune of Massachusetts criticism. But that is the New England theory of government, again in Governor Ely's words: "We are educated to believe in Massachusetts as a self-reliant sovereign state, bound to care for her own people by her own means—to be self-supporting and self-governing in all her internal affairs."

It is such convictions, on both sides, that we must learn to understand. Once we comprehend the historical background, the sincerity, of Western progressivism and New England caution alike, we will have half-built the bridge across the national cleavage which is opening. The other half consists of comprehension between employing and working groups. There is no conspiracy involved in labor's desire to protect its interests by organization, nor are employers to be blamed for seeking to operate profitably after so many lean years. Adjustment of these interests, admittedly difficult, is impossible only when the effort at mutual comprehension is lacking.

Progress toward harmonizing national opinions, now torn more harshly than for years, comes first with the frank recognition that there are opposite points of view; that people in wide sections of the United States are fully prepared to accept radical changes in social and political method, while to others steps in this direction are anathema.

There *is* a middle course. Perhaps it was necessary for the American Liberty League to be organized on the Right, for the voters of California to give Mr. Sinclair twice as many votes as any other candidate for Governor, on the Left, before the two extremes could be recognized and a middle course charted. Not, of course, that either movement is particularly extreme—but they represent the masses of opinion on either side of the cleavage.

It is vastly important to cease introspection. The American Liberty League would render a real service if it inaugurated a program of study and discussion of Left Wing movements, with emphasis on *why* people are drawn toward them, and the EPIC league in California might cast a sympathetic and comprehending eye toward its cautious fellow citizens in the East.

For, after all, we are one country.

Illustration by Dwight C. Sturges

"THIS IS THE SORT OF THING YOU FOUR SHOULD HAVE—IT'S A UNIVERSAL FOCUS"

Afghanistan Looks to the West

Under Youthful King Zahir, Country Becomes Newest Member of League of Nations as Step in General Pacification and Modernization

By Everard Cotes

THE DEEP-THROATED SHOUT of *"Zinda bad, zinda bad!"*—Long live the King—resounds through the wide, white, sunlit quadrangle of the Jamma Masjid. There, after a religious service in Kabul's chief Moslem place of prayer, Zahir Shah, an athletic young man in semimilitary uniform, every Friday morning meets a gathering of thousands of the Afghans over whom he rules.

This youthful, Paris-educated King has stout Oriental chieftains behind him, leaders of all the major tribes of a country as big as France containing 6,000,000 fiercely independent and but partially civilized people. He has two very capable ministers in his Premier, Sirdar Mohammed Hashim Khan, and his army secretary, Mahmud Khan, brothers of that capable ruler, Zahir's late father, King Nadir. These ministers put Zahir upon the throne last November when Nadir was slain by the bullets of a fanatic at a social gathering in Kabul. Recently—so quickly have the wheels turned since Zahir Shah became King—Afghanistan was admitted as a member of the League of Nations.

Underwood & Underwood

MAHOMET ZAHIR KHAN
Ruler of Afghanistan, With His Little Daughter—Who Is Holding a Parisian Doll—in the Palace Grounds at Kabul.

* * *

The situation that Zahir occupies is almost unparalleled in the world. The outrage which ended his father's rule was characteristic of Afghan history. Little more than four years previously the wild followers of a bandit chieftain, Habibullah, commonly called Bachha Saquao (the watercarrier's son), had made a successful revolution and were looting and burning from one end of the country to the other, to the age-old Moslem cry of *"Din! Din! Fateh Mohammed!"* ("The Faith, the Faith, Victory to Mohammed!")

King Amanullah, a well-meaning but unpopular reformer, whose attempts to introduce western civilization had brought down upon him the hostility of Moslem fanaticism he was unable to control, was flying from the bandits to take refuge in Europe, where but a few months previously he had been touring in regal state with his Syrian wife, after 10 years' occupancy of the Kabul throne. Simultaneously, British airplanes from Peshawar were effecting one of the most sensational deeds in history in rescuing from the same marauders and conveying to safety in India, across bleak mountain ranges deep in snow and ice, some scores of Europeans and other non-Afghan residents in Kabul.

Afghanistan previously for 100 years had been the scene of periodically recurring violence and misrule as an independent buffer state separating the empires of India and Russia. On three occasions in that period—in 1842, 1878 and 1919—it had been actively at war with India. Indians speak of it still as the land of "khan aur putta"—steel and stones.

Before that through the ages, wave after wave of fierce invaders had swept periodically from mountain fastnesses in Afghanistan and central Asia into the fertile plains of India. There they founded the Moslem dynasties of the Moguls, whose subsequent two centuries of kaleidoscopic overlordship at Delhi was broken by oft recurring internecine revolutions, to give place in 1765 to the less colorful peace of British rule.

* * *

The young King Zahir is a man of character. He has come into a wonderful inheritance in the remarkable respect and affection won by his father during that ruler's tragically ended four years of Afghan kingship.

It used to be said of Nadir that he was the first of a long line of Afghan Amirs (Moslem chiefs) to be loved as well as feared by his people. Nadir gained the respect of the tribesmen by fine generalship, personal courage and ardent patriotism in stern, and for months unsuccessful, fighting to drive out Bachha Saquao. He retained this respect and added to it when he conquered and in November, 1929, ruthlessly executed his rival. He won the love of his people afterward when, in occupation of his hard-won throne, he showed wisdom, energy and devotion in restoring order and introducing reforms. His hand was always a heavy one. The remains of malefactors summarily hanged are still to be seen outside the city gates of Kabul and Kandahar. But his severity was just. He put fear into the malefactor.

At the same time he made honest livelihood possible. Under him order succeeded chaos. Roads could be traveled in safety. He built and endowed schools and colleges. A palace constructed by Amanullah at Kabul became the seat of a university. He laid down smooth motor ways connecting his capital with Baluchistan on the south, with India on the east, and with Asiatic Russia on the north. He brought thousands of acres under irrigation, thereby greatly increasing the nation's crops. He harnessed mountain streams to light his cities. He established friendly relations with his powerful British and Russian neighbors.

Today Afghanistan enjoys an interlude of peace. The dark, roofed-in bazaars of Herat on the northern frontier are crowded with Turcoman, Russian and Jewish traders, all now able to rely upon protection for life and property. The plains of Kandahar in the south are being actively cultivated. Modern traction engines are to be seen alongside wooden plows of remotest antiquity.

The peasant still carries home his crop, be it wheat, cotton, oil seeds or melons, on his back as his ancestors have done before him for 1000 years. But telephone and telegraph lines may be met with. Even wireless sets which pick up radiocasts from Russian and Indian stations may sometimes be seen.

Jalalabad, the first Afghan city one reaches on the mountainous road to Kabul after leaving the dark fastnesses of the Khyber Pass on the British Indian border, still presents an instructive example of the methods of Nadir. The whole place was burned when Amanullah was deposed. Nadir restored the private houses. He also set up-to-date steam rollers at work upon the roads.

© National Geographic Society

OUTSIDE THE BUSY KANDAHAR GATE, HERAT
Strategically Located and Commercially Important, Herat Is Encircled by a City Wall 50 Feet High and 250 Feet Thick at the Bottom. The Many Booths of Merchants and Money-Changers Add Animation to the Scene.

The governor's palace he left in blackened ruins. Its empty windows open to the sky still testify to the fact that Nadir while doing his utmost for his people, lived simply himself and expected his provincial governors and other high officials to do the same.

* * *

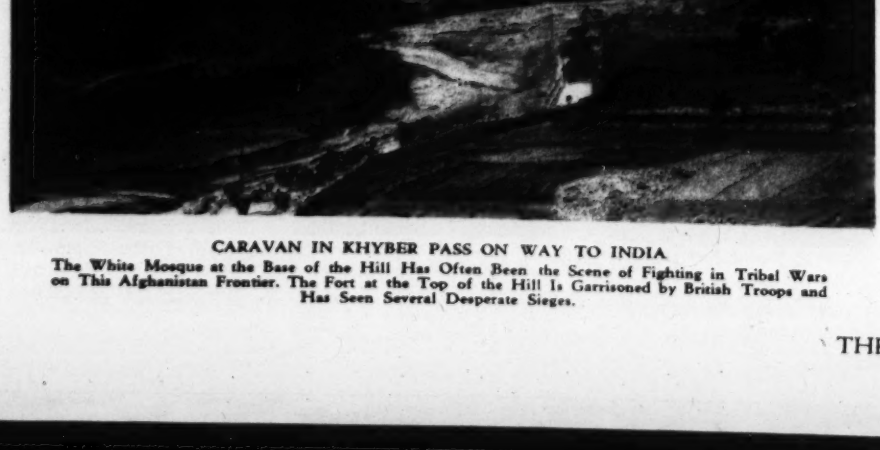
Nadir was never tired of impressing upon his lieutenants the need for raising the standard of education and for developing industrial and mineral resources.

Unlike Amanullah, he kept on good terms with the Moslem mullahs, or priests, who are still a great power in Afghanistan.

Nadir's son, Zahir, is following in his father's footsteps. Zahir lives like one of his own people. He remembers that they are proud and sensitive; that belonging, as they claim to do, to the race of "Beni-Israil" (Children of Israel) and boasting to be descended from Afghana, grandson of King Saul of Biblical history, they set great store by their personal dignity.

The weekly ceremonial at the great Kabul Mosque illustrates the nature of the relations that are kept up. The King kneels there upon the carpet-covered stone pavement like everybody else. The ceremony ends, the King and his people revert, the one to be an autocratic ruler, the others to obey his slightest word.

Zahir occupies a difficult and always dangerous eminence. But he has started well. As the son of his father he has probably a better chance of making good permanently than if he came of any other stock. A great work of civilization and appeasement lies open to him to perform. For him to associate his country with other countries of the world through membership in the League is a remarkable step forward. Whether or not he succeeds in his entire program depends chiefly upon himself, but partly also upon elemental forces that no Afghan King, however astute, can entirely control.



CARAVAN IN KHYBER PASS ON WAY TO INDIA
The White Mosque at the Base of the Hill Has Often Been the Scene of Fighting in Tribal Wars on This Afghanistan Frontier. The Fort at the Top of the Hill Is Garrisoned by British Troops and Has Seen Several Desperate Sieges.

Crime—Aftermath of War

With Millions of Men Carefully Trained in the Use of Ruthless Force, Some of Them Turn That Knowledge Against Their Mentors; One Solution for Lawlessness Is to End the War System

By An Old Soldier

WHEN I ENLISTED for service overseas the face of my country was covered with a mask of placards. They were of the highest moral tone, those posters. They called upon the young men of the nation to enlist in a holy cause, to go forth and fight a righteous war.

That these posters were necessary was an admission that overthrows all the cynical arguments of the so-called realists. When a great effort is demanded of the people, it always becomes necessary for those who lead at the time to evoke the deepest and truest emotions. Perhaps most of the leaders of the nations believed sincerely in the righteousness of their causes. Certainly all of them were vociferous. And all of them recognized that the call they must make should go deep and far.

So it was that war, most hideous of earth's nightmares, was clothed with the vestments of a high and holy purpose. Or rather, this was the attempt. And in so doing, misguided humanity really tried to justify the worst elements in human nature. Brute force became glorified. The winning of stretches of blood-drenched earth at the cost of appalling human suffering and loss were marked on the calendars and hailed in the press as days of national rejoicing. And in so doing, humanity was piling up future grief for itself.

I remember, despite the high moral tone of the posters, that there was a course of training which a man must take to fit him for the business of being a soldier. I remember, for instance, the training ground at Le Havre, where we received our final drilling before departing for the trenches. I remember now, like the scenes from a nightmare, the nature of that training.

* * *

On the field were thousands of young men who but a few short months before had listened to teachings of their elders, teachings calculated to inculcate sound principles of honesty, integrity and brotherhood. These young men stood up before the instructors, their boyish faces eager and shining, and were taught the finer points of warfare. They were shown the uses of the bayonet, of hand grenades, machine guns and poison gas. For these were the tools of the trade of legalized murder, of brute force and ruthlessness. Therefore the young men must be drilled in these qualities, as well as in the use of their chosen weapons.

The citizens of the world subscribed to this travesty, this shocking distortion of all that is sound and right. Yet there was not one of those citizens who would not have risen up in a veritable flame of indignation if the schools swerved in the least from teaching sound principles and moral precepts. They would not allow any teacher to pour into the thoughts of young men and women anything that would menace the society they had built up. But, under the glare of the posters and the hideously false doctrine they set forth, they allowed a system of education that necessarily led directly toward a harvest of lawlessness and crime.

For, after all, crime and war are inseparable. They are made of the same stuff, of false philosophy and disordered thinking. And humanity cannot subscribe to one without furthering the other. Because of this, there has always followed in the wake of war a wave of outlawry and crime.

War is war. It is the nightmare of hideousness, cruelty, and destruction. Any vestment of grace put upon it is at once both a mockery and a danger. Probably no wars were ever embarked upon with the same religious fervor and trappings of holy purpose as the Crusades that went out from Europe in the Middle Ages. Church and state united to preach and teach the holiness of the cause. But it was war, and because it was war, the armies went forth to pillage and slay, and society suffered the inevitable setback. The aftermath of violence was inevitable.

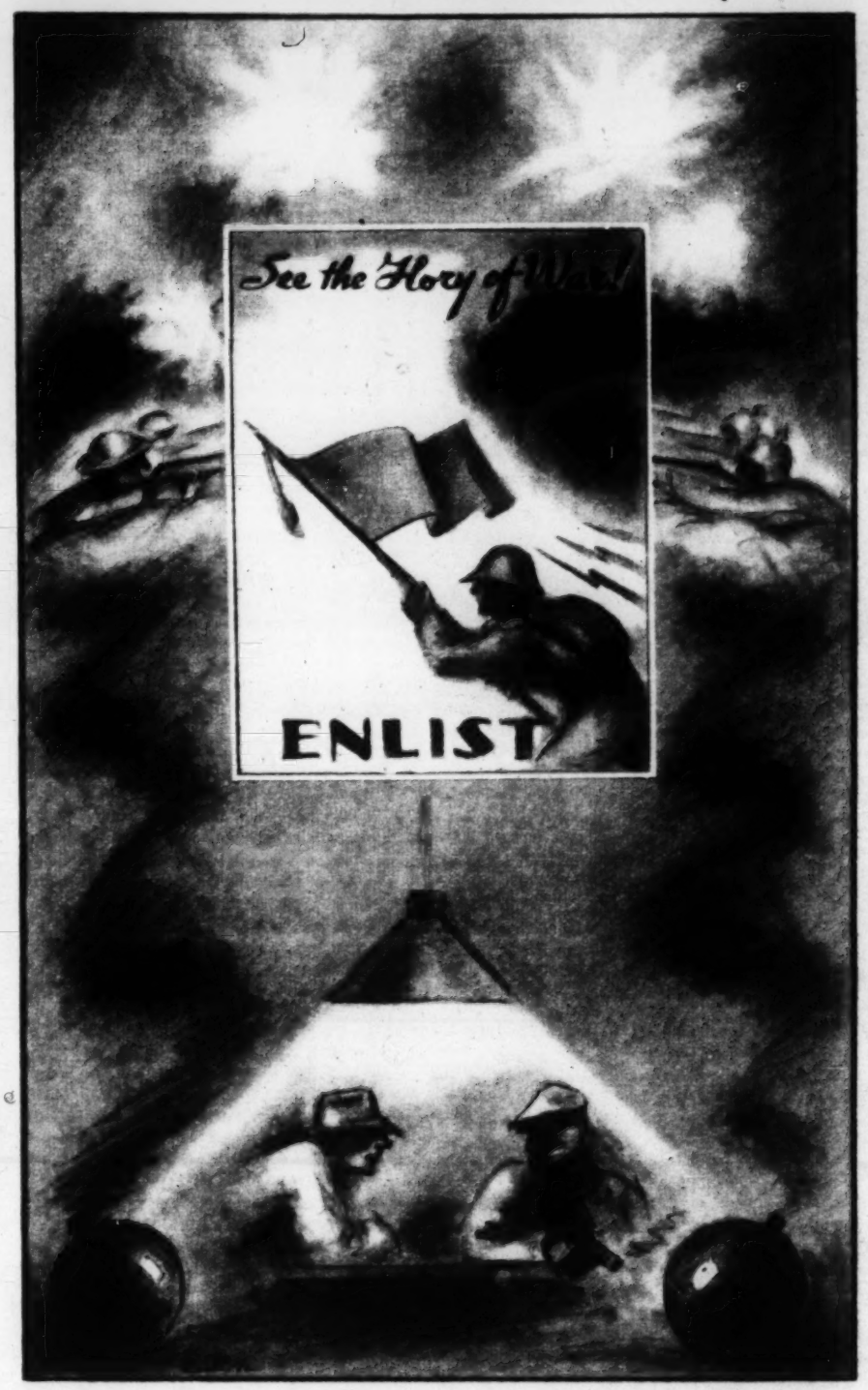


Illustration by Charles Eaton

VIOLENCE BREEDS VIOLENCE

A study of the history of any nation following a great war teaches the same lesson. The wave of violence and lawlessness that follows the attempted sanctification of lawlessness and violence is unavoidable. The close of the Civil War saw America enter a period of lawlessness written in the atrocities of the notorious bandit gangs, of which the James brothers and Quantrell were but typical examples.

* * *

And in this aftermath of the Civil War, the lesson stands out with startling clarity. The lesson of righting wrongs by force and bloodshed had been well taught. When men saw patent wrongs about them, it was natural that they should put into effect the teachings that they had listened to. Some of the bandits believed in the rightness of their cause as fully as did those who promulgated the propaganda that attempted to make of war a holy and right movement.

The distance from such gangs to those who openly use the same weapons to prey upon society is but a step. For these gangs use brute force and ruthlessness to gain their ends and are not troubled by the absence of any cloak of righteousness. If more menacing and murderous in intent, at least they are also more honest.

The modern gangsters, direct result of the thinking that was the World War, took from the war those weapons that have made them the most ruthless and dangerous foes of society the nation has ever known. But, of deeper and more far-reaching importance than the weapons was the motivating thought that the war-time travesty of reason gave them. The world had given them a theory that might was right, that by cruelty and force men could gain desirable ends and lasting riches.

The glorification of the gangster and racketeer by the youth of the nation has been deplored. Yet who is to blame? Surely not the youth of the land, who throughout his years of education is taught to look back to other wars for his heroes, who is taught to glorify guns, whose celebrations are but the reliving of days when legalized gangs slew their fellow men to uphold principles that had nothing to do with force or to take lands that ever remained in doubt as far as right and justice were concerned.

The parallel is unmistakable and throws into bold relief the fallacy of any thinking that accepts war as right. When we place in the thought of impressionable youth the theory that might can be right, we lay the foundation for a wider and perhaps more logical use of that theory.

If might is right in war, it is right all the time. If desired and laudable ends can be gained by legalized murder, by slaughter and destruction on the part of nations, then equally desirable ends may be gained by the gang or individual. If nations can justify the bloodshed and horror of war, then individuals and gangs may justify the use of the same weapons and methods to gain what seem to them desirable ends.

* * *

There is nothing fallacious in such reasoning. It is only too sound. War is the insane embarkation upon a career of mass crime. Armies moving behind their deadly curtains of high explosives and poison gas are but huge gangs. The nations themselves have made gangsters out of their young men. They have taught them to discard mercy and pity and become slayers of their fellow men. When the result of this teaching comes to the surface in the scum of racketeering and crime, who is really to blame?

The nation whose citizenry becomes so intelligent that they will refuse to be swayed by any argument investing war with righteousness will be too intelligent to allow organized crime to persist in their midst. The logic that would refute the one would certainly make its demand for a cessation of the other felt.

But, says someone, shall we meekly submit if some other nation attacks us? The answer is, certainly not. But, when war comes, if come it must, treat it as the grim and horrible business it is. Strip away the mockery of gay flags and mass hysteria. Present it in its true colors—a nightmare that turns lovely hillsides into deserts of barbed wire and where the only song is the chant of machine guns and scream of shrapnel.

There would be few wars if the youth of the lands were taught the grim truth about the nightmare of the ages. And with the stripping of the glamour from war, it would be possible to strip the glamour from crimes of violence at the same time.

But as long as we vest war with glories, as long as we place the machine gunner and the bomber on heroes' pedestals, just so long we will help make heroes also of the gangster and racketeer, and thus we shall continue to lay the foundation for the building of the criminal.

War is a nightmare. Crime and violence, banditry and racketeering are of the same stuff. Accept one and you must accept the other. Hand in hand they have come down through the ages. Crime has begotten more than one war. And war always begets its brood of criminals. One is no more glorious than the other. Both are hideous, dangerous, deplorable. And only intelligent and straight thinking will ever see the end of either. The national thought that accepts and glorifies one will accept and further the other.

The answer to this problem is the same as to any other national problem. There must be sane education in the schools. The citizen must accept the responsibility of thought and reason. When this education is taught in the schools and this type of citizen is in the majority, war and crime will both cease to be a problem. Straight thinking, and eyes that see beyond the waving flags and the high-sounding posters to the factual evidence of the barbed wire and mud and shell fire, will place a decisive period at the end of the black history of violence.

Companions of t

Children of Mexico's Mountain Villages and Tro Made With Tender Care by Skilled Native

By Ruth Laugh

Photo, Agustin Jimenez

HERE IS A REAL "STRAW MAN"

This Dashing Cowboy, His Horse, His Sombrero, Lasso, Bridle and Bullet Belt—All Are Made From Straw Matting.

IT WAS MARKET DAY in Oaxaca. By 10 o'clock the Mexican sunshine was so bright that each vender raised a square of white canvas on a pole over his wares. They were spread on a straw mat on the ground. Like a fisherman's fleet, with white rigging tipped at an angle to the sun, the *puestos*, or stands, seemed ready to sail away with the first breeze.

The market surged with colors and odors. Odors of cheese, garlic, tomatoes and chili cooking together on charcoal braziers; dried fish and fresh meat; a hundred herbs and savories; newly cured leather; heavy fragrance of lilies, tuberoses and carnations; crowded humanity.

The sun sparkled on a mosaic of colors. Men in wide straw hats and white, pajamalike peon suits, patched in a dozen places, but scrupulously clean for market; women in embroidered blouses and full skirts, *rebosas* of red, blue, green or black thrown loosely over their shoulders; round, black eyes of children gazing at the tempting *puestos;* ribbons, printed calicoes; scarlet combs set with brilliants; leather sandals; ropes, hammocks and string bags in Mexican pink and yellow; oranges set in symmetrical mounds of five each; peanuts in little clumps of five each; tomatoes, greenish-yellow mangoes, purple aguacates, papayas, melons; chilis, red and green, and of every size.

Women bargained sharply over a handful of rice. Bargaining over, they relaxed to chat. A market is a social center. The week's supply of food at a good price and an exchange of news are equally important. Their voices were softly liquid, each sentence rising at the end in a persuasive question.

Each group of commodities has its specific boundary in the market. The permanent booths or *puestos* inside the colonnaded building are the aristocrats, paying a higher tax. The humble flit at night, but appear before dawn in their alloted space outside. Feuds start if one encroaches upon another.

We wandered into the section set aside for toys. Here were blue and red birds which pecked at a tiny dish when the weighted string pulled the head and tail; hundreds of miniature dishes for a doll's table; gay horses, deer, sheep, bulls; two dolls made of corn husks and bamboo sticks, with crates on their backs. After several months of watching *cargadores*, the men and women who carry every kind of bales and crates on their heads and backs, these lifelike corn-husk figures had a special appeal.

"How much?"

"Fifty centavos, *señorita.*"

"*Pues no, señor.* Twenty-five centavos." My tone carried the proper hurt astonishment, for one must keep face in Mexico by never paying the first price. It's a game of adroit repartee.

Eventually the little *cargadores* were mine for thirty-five centavos, ten cents gold. These burden bearers were so typical of Mexico. I thought of several children at home who would like them, but there were no more *cargadores.*

"I would like six pairs, *señor.* Who makes them?"

"I made them, *señorita.*"

"Then you can make me six more pairs by next Sunday? Like these?" "The same, *señorita?*" "Yes, I will pay thirty-five centavos a pair."

The man pushed up his straw hat and scratched his thick black hair. He looked away from me and mumbled, "No, *señorita.*"

I argued some minutes. Finally and reluctantly he agreed to make them, but at fifty centavos a pair.

"But," I said, "in our country we give a better price by taking six."

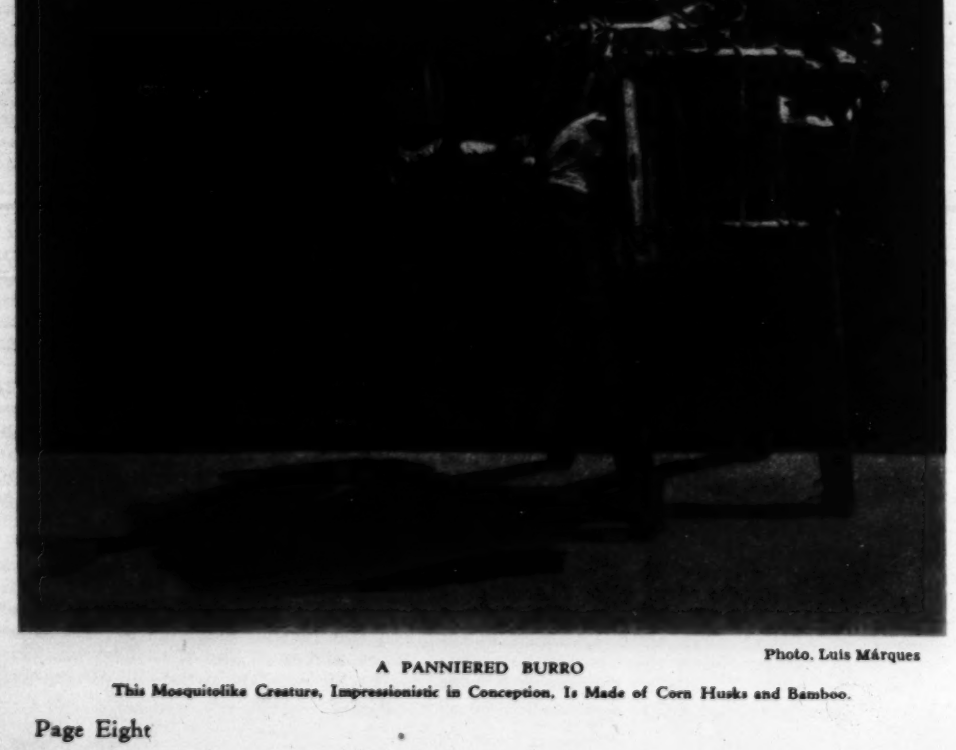
The inevitable shrug. "One pair, thirty-five centavos, *señorita. Bueno.* But six pairs of the same! That is tiresome! For that reason I will only make them for fifty centavos a pair."

There was the secret of Mexican toys. Duplication bores the artist. Standardization would stultify his joy in creating each toy, or picture or piece of sculpture. Consequently, in spite of the numberless toys one sees everywhere in Mexico, a toy factory is unknown. Toys are an important, though ingenuous, form of folk art. Because they are playthings, there is simple joy in fashioning them with naïveté, skill and long patience.

Usually they are made at home by the "humble people." The father makes them between times, aided by the promptings of three small sons beside his knee and interrupted by chickens and pigs, who peck at their feet in search of food. If he is a toy maker by profession, he makes toys for his own brood and enough to sell at his *puesto* on market day.

Most toys are modeled from native clay. The potter begins with a cylindrical mass, turning it, molding it, pinching it here for eyes and nose, there for ears. Feet and tail are modeled separately and attached to the body. Then it is baked. It may be a clay that takes an iridescent, g r e e n glaze like the birds, frogs and diminutive pottery from Atzompan or Guadalajara. Or the white clay that makes Amozoc famous as a toy center. White clay is painted in vivid colors or gilded. A black bull has decorative motifs in green, yellow and purple, or a pink cock has an orange and black tail. A fat penny-bank pig is painted with flowers of the favorite Mexican cerise, aptly called *bugambila*, after the bougainvillea flower, the black letters across his back announcing him as a "token of my love."

Each region in Mexico specializes in certain types of toys, just as each town has some special craft to give it precedence. In the state of Oaxaca, where little Spanish is spoken, the Zapotec toys have a robust and barbaric beauty. In other places one is astonished at the foreign thought that filtered into Mexico long ago, such as a lion with a woman's face that might illustrate a Greek legend, or a graceful lacquer bird whose prototype might be found in China.



Photo, Luis Márques

A PANNIERED BURRO

This Mosquitolike Creature, Impressionistic in Conception, Is Made of Corn Husks and Bamboo.

A FAT PENNY-BANK P

Painted in Vivid Colors and Inscribed "Token of My Love"—Referring, No

From the high, chilly villages in the mountains to the languorous pueblos of the *tierra caliente* there are toys in numbers and varieties. Brown children wearing only one cotton pinafore and living on tortillas and beans are rich in possessing many playfellows for their small world. Most toys can be bought for a penny, few cost more than fifteen cents. It is typical of the Mexicans' love for children that the price is within reach of the humblest.

I wondered whether the toys appealed to the children as much as to their artist-creators. Toys are too often the invention of adults and have little relation to child psychology. I questioned two little boys playing outside a thatch Juanit *rita?"* a ques to me. travel way h Tomas for his carryin his sad Toma truthfu horse w brighte He has faster t These models. standar of life. Toy a of Mexi tion of Mexica tic forn

of the Painted Pig

s and Tropical Pueblos Play With Well-Loved Toys, led Native Craftsmen From Materials at Hand

By Ruth Laughlin

and one ought ago, face gend, pro-

thatched hut. "Do you like your horse, Juanito?" *"Como no* (why not), *señorita?"* Black eyes opened wider at such a question as he held the clay horse out to me. "My *caballito* is strong. He can travel many miles. See his legs and the way he holds his head. But the horse of Tomasito is sad. His body is too heavy for his legs, *verdad?* He is tired, even carrying those two little water jars on his saddle."

Tomasito was sad, too. With a child's truthfulness he knew that his spotted horse was badly proportioned. Then he brightened. "But see my deer, *señorita*. He has pride, *verdad?* He could run faster than any deer in the mountains."

These children knew the living models. They criticized by nature's standards, and loved their toys as part of life.

Toy animals are the favorite subjects of Mexican craftsmen. With the exception of the Chinese and Japanese, the Mexican represents animal life in plastic form more acutely than any other race. This is partly due to the fact that the Mexican loves his animals—even when he starves them. Every potter has his dogs, pigeons, parrots. The humblest have their ducks and chickens, family and fowl living together within the same adobe walls. Modeling these family groups takes on the intimate relation of human creation, necessarily lost in a machine-made product.

The Mexican excels in getting the essential quality of the animal into these simple bits of sculpture. Realism is put aside for that primitive emphasizing of the quality which makes one animal differ from another, even of the same species. The painted pigs are grossly fat, yet one pig is sulky, another is sly and the third is indifferent to everything but the succulent nopal leaf in his mouth. A deer has a startled alertness, a candy sheep stares blankly, a frog watches before he leaps and the bull, that delight of Spanish-speaking peoples, lowers his horns like a true *torito bravo*.

My children were delighted with these naïve toys. Their insistence upon taking home some of each variety increased our baggage, as well as our pleasure. La Ru was fascinated with tiny toys that mirrored the world in miniature. She packed a set of dishes in a small box for wax matches, half a dozen green glazed saucers no larger than her thumbnail and cups that would hold only one drop of dew. Among her treasures are wee inlaid guitars and violins, hair baskets and *sombreros*, glass frogs the size of a fly, glass horses and bulls fastened to the end of a pin, and a stage set inside half a walnut shell, with dressed fleas for actors. A diminutive saddle is perfect in all its details from trappings to pommel.

We were often amazed at the ingenious use of native materials in the toys. There is no importation of foreign materials or ideas. As far as the Indian is concerned, the world beyond his mountains does not exist. He is independent and self-contained.

Nothing is more common or symbolic of Mexico than the *petate*—the straw mat that serves in the mud-floored hut as table, chair, bed, blanket or raincoat. From this humble straw matting the toy maker invents dolls, such as a straw man riding a straw horse. The figures are clumsy, but amusing. Birds, woven from finer straws, have the lightness and characteristic movement of *zopilotes* hovering in the air. Colored straws form the bodies and the braided wings are curved as though they were in flight. Sometimes downy tail feathers are added to their flying symmetry.

The fine feather work of Mexico is disappearing, yet one of the most interesting toys I saw were two birds made of bright feathers attached to elbow-length wires which were joined in a small wooden handle. By twisting the handle the birds were made to fly at each other as in a realistic cock fight.

It is only one step from such toys to puppets. The simplest figures are small, clay dolls with movable arms, legs and heads. Hooked over a wire any child can have his own ballet by jerking the row of little figures. They offer a variety of stock characters and costumes, from Juan Tenorio to Doña Ines with her plumed hat, soldiers, priests and nuns, bandits and angels, *charros* and *China poblanas*.

Real puppet shows are the Mexican child's greatest delight, for Mexico ranks high in the ancient art of puppeteering. The figures are fantastically carved and costumed and the intricate wire pulleys give them a strange, life-like mobility. The new Industrial School for Boys in Mexico City has its own puppet theater. Most puppet shows travel from village to village, always surrounded by the absorbed, happy faces of both adults and children. The little dramas include legends, fairy stories, scenes from the revolution, ballads of some popular hero and the jokes and slapstick comedy that are part of vaudeville in any country.

Mexican dolls are not of the porcelain variety that close their fringed eyelashes and cry "Mama." They are usually rag dolls and represent adults. An astonishing amount of personality is given the rag faces with a little paint and a few deft stitches for eyebrows and hair. The dresses follow the style of the day or the tribal costumes of different villages.

With the intense nationalism that has spread over Mexico, every child wants the two figures that have become the national characters—the *charro* and the *China poblana*. The *charro* is the glorified cowboy, with silver buttons and embroidery on his tight trousers, jacket and wide-brimmed *sombrero*. The costume of the *China poblana* is a full red skirt glistening with sequins, an embroidered blouse with square neck and short sleeves and a *rebosa* over her shoulders. Maria Concepcion *para-servir-a-Vd* (at your service, as all children reply when asked their name) told me the story of the *China poblana*.

Centuries ago, when pirates combed the seas, shiploads of slaves were brought to Mexico. A merchant from Puebla bought Chinese slaves, among them a Chinese girl as maid for his wife. Though she spoke no Spanish at first, they soon recognized that she was not an ordinary servant, but a captured princess, and adopted her as a member of the family. She never saw her country again, and in her homesick moments she used the materials at hand to make, as nearly as she could, Chinese garments. In her embroidered clothes she was known as the *China poblana*, the Chinese girl from Puebla. Chinese medallions in ivory may still be found on the old skirts. Since then the decorations have become conventionalized and now show the calendar stone or the Mexican eagle in scintillating sequin patterns.

There are also dolls made of sugar and pastry, though their lives are shorter than straw or rag dolls. I was impressed with the great patience required to make these sugar figures. We bought two sheep of crystallized sugar, not more than four inches high, yet made so skillfully that they were bits of sculpture. From their stiff legs to their staring eyes they had that immobile characteristic of the sheep family. The wool was suggested by dots of sugar and —being fancy sheep—they were decorated with vivid leaves and flowers. Rabbits, deer, bulls, hen and chicks are represented in these sugar animals. Figures of men and women, lions and monkeys are made of pastry and filled with honey, their fate being the same as any gingerbread man.

Christmas is the time of the greatest display of toys in many countries, but the Mexican child has many days throughout the year when the markets are full of special toys. These are more like Easter rabbits and eggs than Christmas gifts, for they symbolize some special season.

Toy makers from the distant mountains make two trips a year to bring their wares to the big city markets—in the spring for Easter Week and in the fall for Independence Day, Sept. 1. Here are curious birds, fish and fragrant limué boxes made in Olinalá, carried over the trails on a hard three-day journey on foot to the capital. Next to them are diminutive lacquer trays and bowls from far-away Uruapan, dolls' sandals from Oaxaca, green glazed pottery from Guadalajara.

Toys for these *fiestas* appear only once a year, but the painted pigs, corn-husk dolls, straw birds and rattles and the hundred other bright and ingenious playthings form an ever-abundant supply to delight black-eyed children.

One day I asked a toy maker why he was painting such a large, pink flower on a small green bird. He cocked his head to one side and studied flower and bird.

"Pues," he shrugged his shoulders and smiled, "I like it that way."

So it is with this humble but true form of Mexican art. Children and artists like them that way. Such toys are part of their naïve and imaginative background. They are made and loved for the human touch.

A FAT PENNY-BANK PIG

Photo, Agustin Jimenez.

y Love"—Referring, No Doubt, to the Pennies He Waits Patiently to Swallow.

A PETER PAN RAG DOLL

Photo, Luis Márquez

A Favorite With Mexican Children, This Toy Further Illustrates What Can Be Done With the Simplest Materials.

Shetland's Fishing Folk

To Keep Kippered Herrings on British Breakfast Tables, the Scottish Fleet Spends Months at Sea, as It Has for Generations, but With Varying Rewards

By Commander H. M. Daniel, R. N.

© Fox Photos

DRIFTERS BATTLE ANGRY SEAS

The Fishing Craft Are Shown Leaving the Harbor, Bound for the North Sea to Seek the Herring Harvest.

IN THE BLEAK island of Shetland, utterly devoid of trees, a forest of masts and funnels lies by the water front waving and jostling in the harbor swell. It is the herring fleet assembled in the sheltered port of Lerwick from all parts of the British coast, but mainly Scottish, for the summer fishing.

But surely these boats number less than in former years? This very question is proving an urgent problem for the British Government. How can the legislators help to restore lost foreign markets of the herring industry? Already the House of Commons has agreed to aid the fishermen with grants and loans, but the major problem of how to find new markets or regain old ones remains. Among suggestions put forward is a nation-wide "Eat more herrings" campaign. In other quarters it is felt that only a radical reconstruction of the whole industry can appreciably improve the situation.

In the meantime among the fishermen fresh hope finds expression in fresh paint at the beginning of the voyage in pursuit of possibly the most mysterious and baffling of all fish—the herring.

Shetlanders have been born to the sea, with their crofts ashore as a second string to their bow. Few other seamen have contrived with such success to marry their calling with any other pursuit.

When each herring season begins, the croft is abandoned to the women and the men take to the boats without thought of returning until Christmas or later, after the east coast fishing on the banks off Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth.

The Scottish fleet, unlike the English, which is only half its age, has for the most part clung tenaciously to the old traditions of private ownership, and few boats belong to big trusts or limited liability companies. Each Scottish crew is a band of adventurers, every man with a personal stake in the expenses and a proportionate share in the final profits. Nets and boats are mostly owned by the fishermen and commercially each boat is a separate unit standing her own losses and enjoying her gains without any pooling system to reduce profits or mitigate the effects of misfortune.

Notwithstanding keenest commercial rivalry, the fleet is united by the closest bonds of brotherhood which knows no stint in the face of danger or necessity. Labor and capital in the herring fleet find one indispensable to the other and long tradition has accorded each its rightful place which none disputes.

Mangus Anderson, for instance, has a one-eighth share in the boat and owns one-quarter of the nets, which entails the obligation to keep them in repair. When the "share-out" takes place, one-third of the proceeds goes to the boat owners, one-third to the owner of the nets as the reward to capital, while the other third is assigned to labor and divided among the crew as wages. Mangus, therefore, knows no clash of labor vs. capital, but looks to each for its proportionate contribution to his livelihood.

This little band of adventurers looks to the voyage to supply most necessities for themselves and families for the ensuing winter, when boats must be laid up and work on the land resumed. For, although herrings are plentiful in these waters in the winter months, markets are poor and in such stormy regions there is extra heavy risk of losing costly gear.

Stand on the hills behind the clustered chimney tops of Lerwick. Beyond its narrow streets and slated roofs see the fleet dancing out to sea in the afternoon sunshine. Each skipper boasts of having his own idea about the best fishing grounds, but on comparison it is strange how little they differ. Some will seek the bigger herrings off the west coast, but the majority will steam eastward in search of numbers, shooting their nets in company with hundreds of other boats on the banks where herrings in their millions are thought to have collected from the ocean depths at spawning time.

Behind you the women pause in their task of rooing the sheep to spot their man's boat by the color of her funnel, and wish her a good catch to reward the night's fishing.

In the gray cottages, dotted over the bleak hills, older women, boasting of sons and grandsons in the fleet, work at the wool their daughters have brought in—teasing, cleaning, spinning, knitting and twining into the lace which for softness and fineness admits no rival. Indeed some of the threads that these old women twist and weave without the aid of spectacles seem no coarser than a spider's web and the pattern of their gossamer just as fairylike.

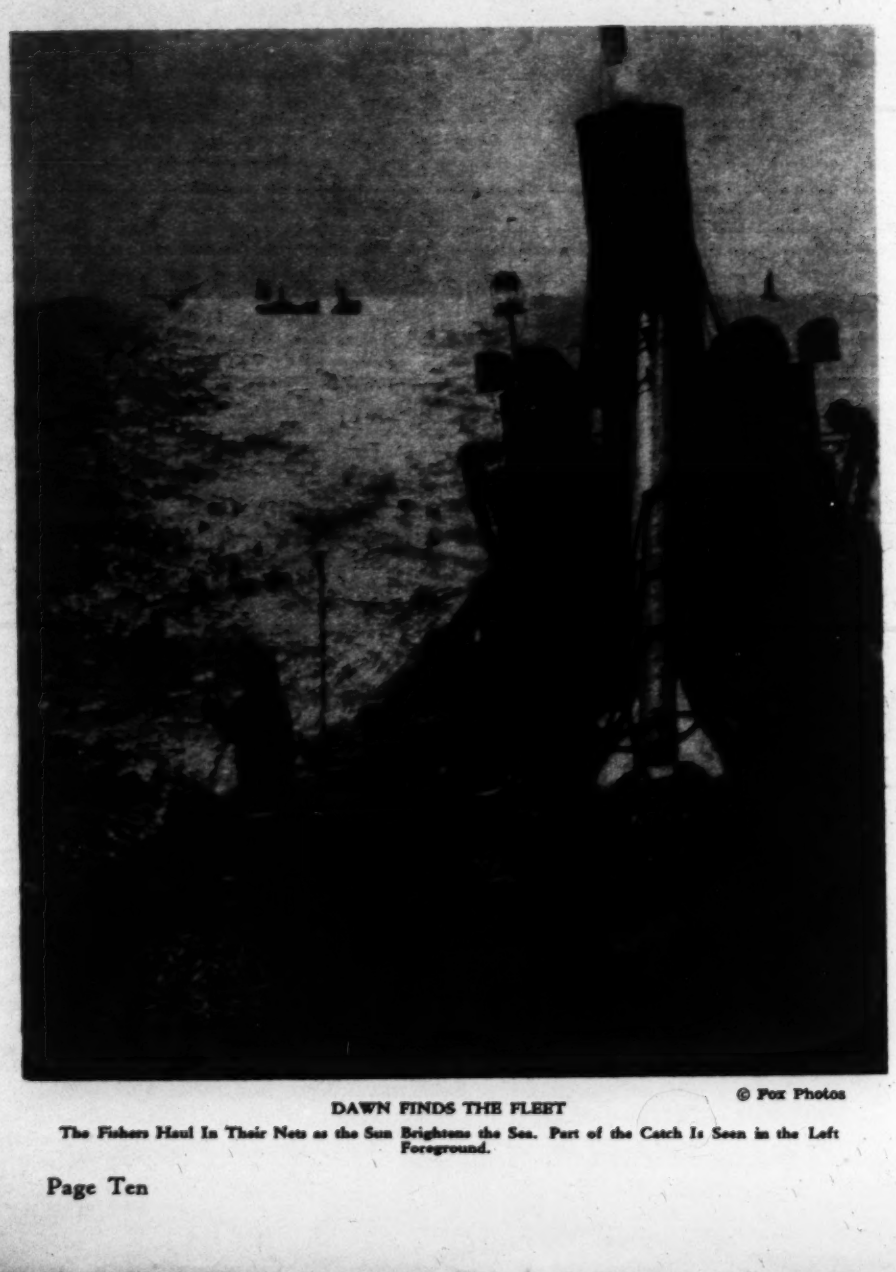
True, even here, the machine has intervened; and the rising generation mostly scorns such delicate embroidery demanding so much time and patience merely for the sake of craftmanship, and favors something purporting to be just as good turned out by machinery in a hundredth of the time. But the older folk still gang their gait, sending their wares to London and the other capitals of the world for sale to those who love beautiful handicraft for its own sake.

Through the gray twilit night the drifter fleet bobs and tosses with twinkling lights, dancing to the rhythm of the swell. Ahead of each boat a long line of floats, resembling colored footballs, such as children love to play with on the sands, rise and fall to the rolling waves; beneath them hangs a giant "tennis" net, 30 feet in depth and two miles long, waiting for a shoal of herring which may well comprise 10,000,000 fish.

With early dawn comes the grunting grumble of the steam winches heaving in, and oil-skinned backs are to be seen in each boat, bending over the nets which deft and hardy fingers pull inboard, shaking and flicking scores of silvery fish into the hold. And with the last, the skipper sounds a gay toot on the whistle to start the race for port, where the market will decide the commercial value of the night's labor.

Things are not always what they seem. A hold full of good fresh fish does not always mean good earnings, or indeed a price at all. Gluts and scarcity have consequences here in these unsophisticated islands no less crazy than elsewhere; and from time to time drifters may be seen ploughing their way seaward—not to fish—but to dump overboard the catch they cannot sell, while only a few miles away in England thousands of unemployed are short of food.

As the summer months go by the fleet works in its way southward, still in pursuit of the herring. On shore follows the army of 2000 or 3000 herring girls from the Hebrides and Scottish highlands. These also are hardy adventurers, not knowing when it begins what the season will bring forth from bare sufficiency to plenty. Whatever the earnings they are surely earned.



© Fox Photos

DAWN FINDS THE FLEET

The Fishers Haul In Their Nets as the Sun Brightens the Sea. Part of the Catch Is Seen in the Left Foreground.

Among the New Books

Señor de Madariaga Reëxamines "Don Quixote"

Don Quixote, an Introductory Essay in Psychology, by Salvador de Madariaga. London: The Gregynog Press. 2 guineas.

IN HIS INTRODUCTION to Motteux's translation of *"Don Quixote"* Lockhart declared that almost everything any sensible man would want to read about Cervantes's masterpiece had already been written. There is something to be said for "cutting the cackle and getting to the hosses" and it is the rôle of "sensible" men to say it. But the argument for saying more and more is also sound and is based on the very nature of works of genius or—to be more accurate—on the nature of our response to them.

Works of genius, Don Salvador de Madariaga says in his preface to this book, are not static. From generation to generation they grow, clothing themselves in new meanings; so that what Cervantes's contemporaries got from his book is different from what, say, the English novelists of the eighteenth century found in him, and this again is different from our own discoveries. Every reader indeed rewrites the book, so that Cervantes himself might not recognize his knight in the guise in which he appears to modern readers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here we may halt and make once more the distinction between the book and the response to it, and ask ourselves if we are not presumptuous. How true is it that an artist does not and cannot know his own child? And we must also ask how far we attribute significance to eccentricities and even chances of plot and psychology which may have been directed by the intuition of genius but which may also be the fruit of carelessness and nonchalance. The glaring errors of novelists have not infrequently been the subject of ponderous and admiring investigation; for once speculation upon an author's meaning begins, the assumption that he was consistent is immediately made. Consistency is a necessity of æsthetics and philosophy, but works of art, and particularly the novel, notoriously dispense with it.

Criticism is, in a sense, simplification, and Don Salvador de Madariaga justifies his addition to the mass of Cervantes criticism, by attempting the most primitive and therefore most neglected form of simplification—the business of ignoring the layers of interpretation and getting down to the text as Cervantes wrote it. Beginning with an exposure of Cervantes's own wavering attitude to books of chivalry, he proceeds to an examination of the development of the chief characters.

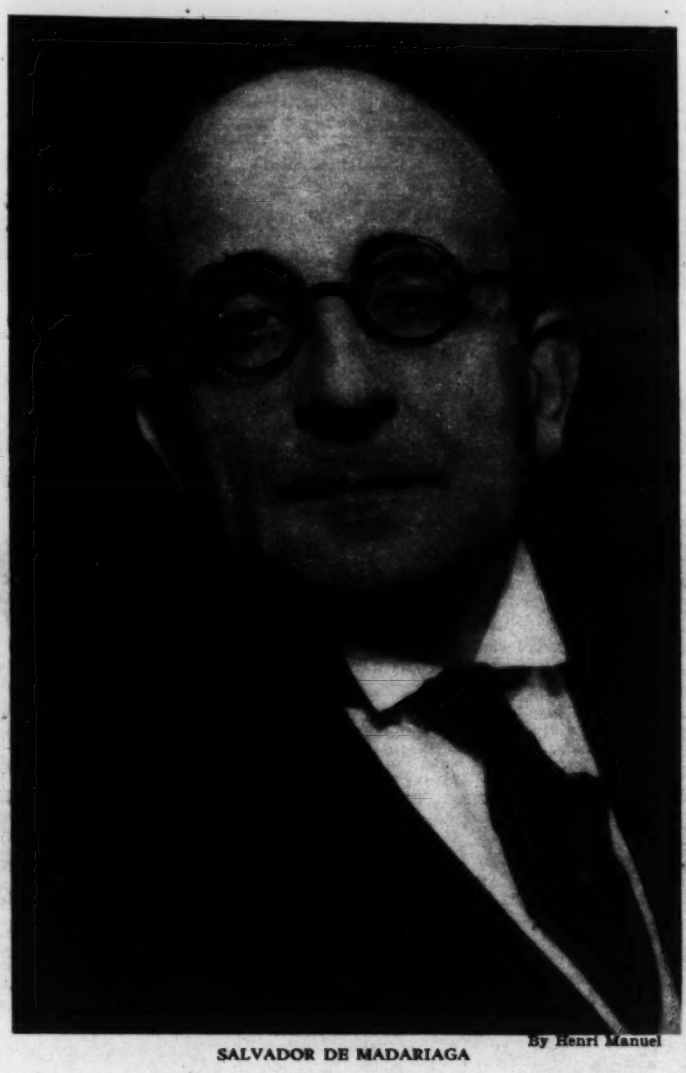
♪ ♪ ♪

It will be remembered that Señor Madariaga has the French weakness for simplification and classification, and while in the main he follows Cervantes with admirable closeness and subtlety of attention, he cannot resist pronouncing Cardenio, for example, to be the type of the coward, or distinguishing, in the knight and the squire, the respective type-ambitions of glory and material power. Here Señor Madariaga exchanges the rôle of the "sensible" man for that of the stimulating and brilliant one, with consequent sacrifices to textual faithfulness. I mean not that he is wrong but that he is entering the same category as those—whom he castigates—who saw, in Don Quixote and Sancho, the courageous, single-minded visionary and the merry, realist coward. He enters the world of theory, and theory is cursed with a consistency which, as he shows elsewhere, is alien to the creative artist.

Where Señor Madariaga is most readable and convincing is in those pages where he is closely following the variations, the vagaries real or only apparent, the profundities of Cervantes's psychological understanding. He excels in uncovering the process of the book in the making, when Cervantes himself was uncertain of his ultimate purpose and certainly was not consciously preoccupied with its symbolism. He excels in showing how Cervantes was profoundly and exclusively concerned with creating people and how this was a sufficient preoccupation. Had Cervantes thought primarily of symbolical interpretation we should have had a work of talent and not a work of genius: this commonplace of criticism is easily forgotten once a work has accumulated hundreds of years of "growth." Particularly, the account of Don Quixote's own half-knowledge of his madness, his own doubts about his mission, should be read, for in it we see Cervantes not only giving that element of recomplication which is the very stuff of human character, but wavering with delicate hand before the knight whom *we* know as a complete character but whom Cervantes knew only as one page led to the next.

The book is fascinating and helpful to the readers of Cervantes. The edition is limited and is printed on hand-made paper in 10-point and 12-point Baskerville type and bound in quarter linen with paper sides. It is an elegant production.

V. S. PRITCHETT.



By Henri Manuel

SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA

Presidents in Slippers

Forty-Two Years in the White House, by Irwin Hood (Ike) Hoover. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

THAT THE AGE of successful diarists did not end with Samuel Pepys, but rather extends even into the twentieth century, is strikingly proved by the adroitly written diary of "Ike" Hoover, who for more than twoscore years as chief usher attended upon the occupants of the White House, from Harrison to the second Roosevelt. Those who like intimate portraits of the nation's rulers will find keen delight, as well as interesting information, in this unique volume.

Nothing escapes the eye or the ear of this biographer: McKinley was fond of white vests changed daily; Coolidge always wore white gloves when fishing, and insisted on having a Secret Service man both bait his hook and remove his catch; Taft had to have a larger bath tub installed, of a size to accommodate four men at one time, comfortably; Harding was the best dressed man, although Coolidge had the most clothes; Cleveland was the hardest worker; Harding was the most generous to the household staff—these and many other intimate incidents help the reader to form a picture of the Presidents in their rôle as entertainers, as well as in their private and domestic relations. To Wilson is accorded a high place as a man of great mental capacity and dignity, while to "T. R." is awarded the distinction of being the most strenuous. He even entertained friends while being shaved.

The account of what was really behind Coolidge's "I do not choose to run" is one of the most interesting in the book. Ike Hoover was convinced that, contrary to common belief, Coolidge was desirous of another term but wished to be drafted.

Much space is given to the First Ladies and many compliments are paid to the brilliant and affable Mrs. Cleveland, to the gracious Mrs. Coolidge, to the practical Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. An especially appealing picture is drawn of the family life of the first Roosevelt, and to Quentin, victim of the World War, appealing tribute is paid.

The coming of distinguished guests to the White House is recited in detail: Queen Marie, the Lindberghs, the Crown Prince of England, the King and Queen of Siam and many other notables came and went under the watchful eyes of this recorder of events which, perhaps unimportant in themselves when viewed from the standpoint of statecraft, yet as human documents shed valuable light upon the character of the nation's leaders for nearly half a century. While the author is frank in his statements, yet at the same time he exercises a certain restraint, indicating that he was not unmindful that he was dealing with those who had played leading parts on the stage of American political life.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

The Freemasons

The Freemasons, the History, Nature, Development and Secret of the Royal Art, by Eugen Lennhoff, translated from the German by Einar Frame. New York: Oxford University Press. $7.50.

ON THE THESIS that Freemasonry should and can be an agency for world understanding and good will, the author presents this "explanation of the craft. He disclaims at the outset any attempt to write a comprehensive history. His main purpose is to refute the fantastic charges and manufactured "evidence" so persistently spread abroad by opponents of the order. To readers in English-speaking countries, where members of the fraternity are generally regarded with respect, it may seem almost incredible that such violent attacks can still gain a hearing. Of course the denunciations by the Roman Catholic hierarchy are historic. And the crushing of Freemasonry in Italy is fresh in the remembrance of all newspaper readers. Suppression of the German lodges came after this book was written.

Treating the development of the order in the various countries of Europe, the author tells much that is illuminating to the English-speaking reader. Yet it would seem that a less detailed account of the Fascist persecution would have sufficed. The brief chapter on England gives a scant paragraph to the magnificent benevolences of the craft in that country, but devotes a page and a half to one of Brother Kipling's Masonic poems. One misses also any reference, even in the ample citations of Masonic literature, to Sir Alfred Robbins, who labored so faithfully for spreading internationally the order's ideals of human brotherhood.

In combating the false propaganda that Freemasonry is designed to establish a world political power, the author has amassed a bulk of facts worthy the attention of every fair-minded reader who wishes to form his own opinion. As a tract for promoting an international union of Masonic bodies, it will be of doubtful effect. F. M. A.

KODAK ENLARGEMENTS

STANDARD 5x7 enlargements, 10c, 3 for 25c; 8x10, 25c, 3 for 60c; trial film developed, 8 prints, 1 5x7 enlargement, 25c; quality work. C. L. WILSON, Box 258, Litchfield, Illinois.

A Complete Reading Program!

The news of genuine importance . . . uncolored, unbiased, complete. Interesting accounts of economic, cultural and social progress. A well-balanced diet for readers who value their time.

The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY,
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

I should like to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Please send it to me for the period checked below, for which I enclose remittance.

Name.....

Address.....

Price of regular Monitor subscriptions: ☐ 1 month, $.75; ☐ 3 months, $2.25; ☐ 6 months, $4.50; ☐ 1 year, $9.00.

☐ Wednesday issue, including Magazine Section, $2.60 a year. ☐ Special offer, 6 issues for 25 cents. M-19

Professor Merriman Places Philip II in History

The Rise of the Spanish Empire in the Old World and the New; Vol. IV: Philip the Prudent, by Roger Bigelow Merriman. New York: Macmillan. $7.50.

WITH THIS VOLUME Professor Merriman brings to a successful conclusion the sumptuous and thrilling story of the rise of the Spanish Empire. He does it, too, with the best book of his series, the book to which he has given nine of the 20 years devoted to this work. Although one of a series, "Philip the Prudent" stands alone, sufficient unto itself, a masterpiece of historical writing.

The author has unusual material out of which to make his masterpiece. Philip the Second of Spain, surnamed the Prudent, was a jumble of human contradictions, fascinating to study. Ardent lover of justice, he was forced into most hideous injustices; trustful and eager to believe in his fellow man, he was unable fully to trust anyone; endlessly at work, he was forever falling behind with his tasks; a lover of peace, he was often at war, and passionately devoted to Spain, he has been held responsible—but not by Professor Merriman—for the fall of the Spanish Empire. As if this were not enough to make him one of the most astounding characters in all European history, he is seen in the reflected light of a score or more of amazing and colorful characters who played their parts, directly or indirectly, not alone in the rise of Spain, but in a vivid world era which has had few if any counterparts. Mary Queen of Scots, a poor, helpless pawn in the game of monarchs as played by Philip and Mary's own cousin, good Queen Bess, who thwarted Philip, is only one of many whose life history flashes across these pages.

Familiar to all readers of history are the names of Mary of England, Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, but lesser known characters play important rôles in this drama of the life of Philip the Prudent. Don John of Austria, for example, illegitimate half-brother of the king, his rival in the affections of the Spanish people and in the hungry quest for fame. There was never a time when Don John ceased from troubling Philip.

The wide difference between these two sons of the Emperor Charles V stands clear among the many clear-cut portraits in this volume, and is one of its most dramatic features. Don John has been more kindly treated by fate and by fiction writers than has his kingly half-brother. While he lived he was given brilliant opportunities to build up the name that has been his all down the years, and he made the most of these opportunities. In North Africa, against the foes of all Christendom, and again at the decisive sea battle of Lepanto, he did all it was humanly possible to do, and became the hero of heroes in that most heroic period.

For those nurtured in the tradition of the Reformation, three developments of King Philip's reign stand out above all others.

First, he is responsible for the misnamed Invincible Armada, and its abortive attempt to invade and overrun England. What English-speaking reader has not read that tale, with its brilliant pictures of Queen Elizabeth, of Drake, of Hawkins and of Raleigh? If for no other reason than to get a correct historical perspective on that colorful and decisive event, it would be well to read the story as Professor Merriman tells it. Few new facts are brought out, but well-known incidents are presented in the cold light of logic and scholarship, and ascribed their true place and worth in history.

Second in these predominant events in the life of Philip the Prudent is the much tangled problem of the Spaniard in the Low Countries. With all due respect to Motley and his "Dutch Republic," one emerges from reading Professor Merriman's narrative of the same events with the feeling that Merriman, rather than Motley, presents the true Philip and the real Duke of Alva. Although our horror of the cruelties committed in the name of religion remains, our understanding of the situation and of the two leading characters is deepened and clarified.

Third in importance—possibly first with American readers of Professor Merriman's fourth volume—will be those pages dealing with the development of Spanish influence and Spanish settlement and culture in the two western continents and in the Philippines. The policy underlying the tasks accomplished by Philip in these new lands is given, if not in detail, with at least sufficient care and amplitude to enable the reader to obtain a satisfying perspective of the whole vastly complicated subject.

The use of hitherto unpublished material, of genealogical tables and of reproductions in facsimile of matter of importance to a thorough understanding of the period all contribute to make this volume one of the most valuable contributions to modern history, and a compelling story, not only of Spain, but of all the workaday world of that period.

MAGRUDER GORDON MAURY

The Bonus Marchers

Veterans on the March, by Jack Douglas. New York: Workers Library. $1.25.

FROM THE HISTORIAN'S point of view, it is perhaps unfortunate that the first lengthy account of the successive migrations of unemployed ex-service men to Washington in pursuit of the elusive bonus is presented through partisan eyes in terms of the "class struggle."

The story itself is dramatic. The spontaneous rising of some 10,000 to 20,000 World War veterans; their convergence on Washington in the face of the obstacles of poverty and of Government efforts to head them off; the sudden blooming of strangely-ordered shack cities in and around the capital; the ingeniousness of the inhabitants in finding sustenance, and the grisly finale to the accompaniment of bursting gas bombs, rumbling tanks and crackling flames is a fascinating story.

Mr. Douglas's detailed account of the first bonus march of 1932 and the less important sequels of the two following years tells this story well and dramatically from the point of view of the insider who looks at it as an evidence of growing class consciousness and of exploitation of the masses by the classes.

He makes a real contribution to the history of the bonus movement by filling in for the first time the blank pages of the struggle for leadership within the ranks. He shows how dissension sapped the vitality of the movement and makes it clear how exaggerated was the concern felt in government circles.

But unfortunately the real story is as much obscured by class consciousness as the events of the "evacuation" of the bonus army from Washington were obscured by tear gas clouds and darkness. He sees in all the reverses suffered by the veterans the hand of some sinister superintelligence. This would have required a coördination of policy that it did not in fact obtain.

Mr. Douglas's work is so open to controversy that a reviewer can scarce refrain from taking issue at many points. But while lacking in historical objectivity, and committing the historical sin of using his story to prove a political thesis, Mr. Douglas has made a contribution to the work of a future historian who will use it for its own sake and not for the sake of the "class struggle."

The Tragedy of Van Gogh

Lust for Life, by Irving Stone. New York: Longmans, Green. $2.50.

NO WRITER OF FICTION could contrive a character more emphatic than that of Vincent Van Gogh. The objective record of the events of his life seems to contain a surreptitious accent, and writers commenting on him personally, or on his canvases, never fail to be moved by the subject. Irving Stone, basing his second novel on the life of Van Gogh, has exhibited courage. In developing his theme Mr. Stone has had to restrain his fancy to the dictation of fact, and, on the few occasions when he has interpolated imaginary episodes, harmonize them satisfactorily with the authentic material. Whoever reads "Lust for Life" will gain all the important facts concerning the life of the painter; he will have the advantage further of learning these facts from a poetic and touching portrayal. The author has personally retraced the paths of the artist's life, acquired information from people still living who knew him, and drawn upon the Van Gogh Letters.

The tragedy of Van Gogh lay in an unbalance which first shattered his social life, drove him further and further within himself, and then shattered his mentality. Full of good intentions, eager to soothe and heal and inspire, either through evangelical work or through painting, he seemed inevitably to be a stumblingblock to himself, alienating followers, friends, supporters. Outwardly ugly and uncouth, he was tender and sympathetic, and he yearned fruitlessly for comradeship, understanding and affection. His brother, Theo, was the one real friend of his life.

Mr. Stone has portrayed Vincent Van Gogh in the environments which at first attracted him and then invariably repelled him. He reveals graphically the society which failed to understand him, finding him a misfit, an eccentric with an ability to paint. There is, no doubt, some deeper purpose in the author's mind; he wishes to point out the social weakness which makes men cringe at a forceful character like Van Gogh, and then come round, too late, to the proper evaluation of his genius. Mr. Stone pleads for all artists who must withstand a lack of sympathy in a conventional environment.

The author seems especially moved by the interval when Van Gogh lived among the coal miners in Belgium, and by the tumultuous sojourn in Provence. Mingling fact with fancy, he has written some magnificent passages. His descriptions of the Provençal passage seem inspired by the canvases of the Dutchman as much as the countryside itself.

Of course, fictionalizing the life of artists is a matter of taste. Those of us who see their works very often, and read their biographies and letters, feel the fictional treatment obtrusive. Phrases shaped in the mouth of the artist, thoughts, actions, reactions invented, seem somehow unreal, no matter how graphically the novelist writes. Furthermore, the author is hampered in his attempt to shape a novel by the necessity of conforming generally to the fixed pattern of his subject's life.

The University of Pennsylvania Press has arranged to act as publisher for the American Philosophical Society, and to issue the publications of the American Schools for Oriental Research.

Speaking From the Hills

One of Us, by Ernest Poole. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

ERNEST POOLE'S new novel amounts to an appeal for a simpler life. The appeal is cast in the form of a story about a divided household, in which the husband ran a village store up in the White Mountains and the wife as a magazine writer traveled the world over in search of material. Leila Gale would not give up the work she loved, Ted Gale would not go down from his mountains to take a city job. They shaped a compromise whereby Ted kept on with the store, and Leila came home to him and the children in intervals between globe-trotting assignments. Since they both had sufficient poise to keep them from making a tragedy out of their misfit, they managed to find moderate contentment.

Whether the Gales were contented or not is really beside the point, since Mr. Poole is concerned with wider issues than the domestic arrangements of a single couple. His purpose, as expressed in the words of the storekeeper, is to find some light on the question, Where are Americans going as a people? And in order to answer that question, to consider first where they have come from, and what they have been.

* * *

The storekeeper, therefore, tells of the stock he came from and the events of his life for the last forty years. He presents his own point of view, though he tries to be fair to his wife and her ambition for what she calls a wider outlook. He tells of the things that have counted most for him, and finds that they are the mountains, the integrity of his father and the respect of his community.

Gale's viewpoint is small, says his wife, and many readers will say the same. It is individualistic in a world growing socialist. He wants local option in every form. He thinks that if each community can build itself four-square and stand stanch the whole United States will be secure. It is true that he has seen world forces working up into his hills—war, modern machinery and business methods, speculation, depression—creating irreparable changes, and affecting him along with the rest of the country. But he is still an individualist, wishing to pick and choose for himself the things that count. He tightens his belt and keeps his head, and says, "What I want now is security—no matter how simple the life I am sure of. The simpler the better."

* * *

This sounds not like an artist's imagination, but like an author's opinions. The thesis usually overrides the story in Mr. Poole's novels, as it does here; though not unpleasantly, because whether we agree with his conclusions or not the subject is one that closely concerns us, and because, too, the conclusions are presented by a character whom we find interesting and admirable, and a genuine product of his environment. Gale does impress us as being "one of us."

We can imagine, however, some protests coming from dwellers in communities elsewhere in the United States where building themselves four-square against onslaught has been more difficult than in Ted Gale's town.

In commenting on "One of Us" it is easy to take for granted the satisfactory quality of the workmanship in our preoccupation with the meaning of the book. The lesson, plain and short in Ted Gale's words—"We've got to learn strong living"—is harmoniously set in a plot, style and atmosphere equally plain and vigorous.

Additional book reviews appear from time to time on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

BIBLES

Corresponding in binding with pocket editions of

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

by

Mary Baker Eddy

6½ x 4½ x 1 inches
Morocco Binding
(plain or self-pronouncing pages)

Black . . $5.00
Blue . . . $6.00
Brown . . $6.00

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. In English and Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian and Swedish with English alternate pages.

$1.00 a year, single copy 25c

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittances direct to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Scriptural Healing

By HELEN L. YOUNG

Cloth, 270 pages $1.00

A compilation of Bible passages covering the entire range of the Old and New Testaments, without note, comment or emendation, which reveals the power of God to heal mankind.

Also in French morocco leather, limp, round corners, gold edges, $2.00.

At all booksellers or from the publishers.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK
128 University Avenue, TORONTO
Amen House, LONDON, ENGLAND

the finest place to buy—

BIBLES

at this conveniently located store

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield Street Boston, Mass.

Migration of the Snow Geese

FOR MANY YEARS thousands of greater snow geese, probably the only flock in existence, have been known to winter along the coast of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. French Canadian and Indian hunters in the Province of Quebec, long before ornithologists, knew of their spring and autumn migration. The greater snow geese rest on a chosen spot on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, according to Mr. Charles Fremont, K. C., chairman of the Quebec division of the Province of Quebec Association for the Preservation of Fish and Game. Mr. Fremont is one of Canada's leading conservationists. He has studied the habits of this flock of greater snow geese for many years and he believes it to be the only flock in existence.

"FLOCK AFTER FLOCK—LIKE LEAVES"

"After a long journey from the Far North, presumably from somewhere in northwestern Greenland and adjacent lands—although I believe nobody knows exactly where—a large flock of these snowy white visitors arrive," said Mr. Fremont. "For almost 100 years they have come. They bring with them their broods of young birds, and they all appear to enjoy the excellent nourishment awaiting them."

He explained that this chosen spot is situated nine miles below Ste. Anne de Beaupré, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. The land is low and flat, about three miles long and half a mile wide, lying between Petit Cap and Cape Tourmente. Several sand and gravel bars also are adjacent to these "battures," as the French Canadian terms them.

* * *

Groups of the birds often leave the main body and alight on some of the numerous islands within a radius of 10 miles, some going as far down the river as Sea Island, Green Back, Goose and Crane Islands, and St. Marguerite Island. Sometimes a portion of the flock will feed for a part of their stay at St. François, on the eastern end of the Island of Orleans.

At Cape Tourmente the tide rises between 11 and 18 feet high, according to the moon phases, covering the whole marsh twice in 24 hours, and this is what keeps the geese moving almost constantly from one spot to the other, much to the delight of the observer, explained Mr. Fremont.

"It is a wonderful and very rare sight shortly after sunrise at the foot of the beautiful cape which rises 2000 feet high to observe the greater snow geese arriving from the South about the beginning of April to make their stay in the River St. Lawrence," said Mr. Fremont. "High in the sky is first heard the call of the birds, resembling the sharp bark of a dog, and then the geese can be seen in various formations, lines, V's, or in groups of 10, 20, or 30, or even more, high above, until flock after flock begins falling like leaves until they are only a few hundred feet from the ground. Then they return to flying, but after a few turns here and there they finally alight in or next to the outer line of long sedge grass, eagerly taking their breakfast. For hours they come until the whole flock has arrived. They cackle so vigorously that they can be heard for miles.

"Then we have before us an army making camp. The main body is guarded against danger by outposts or sentinels, especially on the land side. A short distance from the main group stand some of the old birds, in spotless white, heads erect, seldom moving and ready to give the alarm should anything strange happen such as the approach of a hunter. It is almost impossible for a hunter to get near these birds, only an expert can perhaps partially succeed," said Mr. Fremont.

"After their first morning meal and when the tide is low they go up into the sky and fly over to the sand and gravel dunes and there secure the few small gravel stones which are necessary to their digestive organs. It may be that this combination at close proximity of food, and gravel and sand, makes them prefer this vicinity to any other on the River St. Lawrence," he said.

* * *

The Cape Tourmente flats are also the feeding grounds of thousands of black ducks, pintails, teals, mallards, canvasbacks, and other species of shore birds, including Wilson's snipe. A few years ago Mr. Fremont observed a few blue geese among the greater snow geese, and at his last counting he noted 35 of them.

"I learned from an old farmer that in his very young days, in 1850, about 50 of the snow geese were the first to arrive there. Twenty-five years ago there were 4000 or 5000, but then their number for many years failed to increase. In fact, at one time they appeared to be decreasing. This was due to the activities of poachers, who, dressed in white, in rowboats painted white, and with pieces of ice placed on the bow and over the sides of the boat, proceeded through the ice floes. The poachers would thus float and sometimes row up to the birds and exterminate many."

During the last 10 years, he said, every effort was made by conservationists to prevent this spring-time shooting of the geese. Immediately upon the passage of the migratory bird treaty with the United States, and the subsequent Canadian Act, game wardens began to protect the birds. During the last three years an organized patrol by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in a fast motorboat, visits this part of the River St. Lawrence every spring. Following several arrests, which have led not only to fines but to imprisonment, the shooting has ceased. Contributions from various clubs, the Federal and Provincial Governments and the Province of Quebec Association for the Protection of Fish and Game, have made this protection patrol possible, with the result that last spring, so Mr. Fremont estimated, the flock numbered approximately 10,000 birds.

"This demonstrates what systematic conservation can accomplish," remarked Mr. Fremont. "There were so many birds there last May that large flocks separated from the main body and sought food a few miles farther up the river and on some islands where they were not seen before," he said.

* * *

For several years, ornithologists questioned the identity of these birds as greater snow geese, but all doubt vanished after a day in 1932 when about 100 noted ornithologists visited the spots mentioned here and enjoyed seeing and studying the birds. The greater snow goose weighs from 6 to 10½ pounds for the adult bird, while the lesser snow goose, adult bird, weighs only 4 to 6¼ pounds, and even the young greater snow goose is considerably larger than the adult lesser snow goose. Although the plumage is similar in both, the greater snow goose has a much larger head and bill, and the plumage is longer and thicker.

"Is a snow goose clever or as 'silly' as the proverbial goose?" we asked.

"The old bird is very clever and cautious," Mr. Fremont replied, "too much so for the hunter, while the juvenile is sometimes surprisingly silly in going into decoys. One may frequently see the young birds approaching the hunters' cache, while mother goose, following closely, calls repeatedly, sounding the warning and endeavoring to draw the young birds away from danger. So many are there, and so frequent their warnings, that their noisy cackling seems never to cease, night or day. If one is not accustomed to the noise it will keep one awake at night even if the geese are a mile away."

When November comes, with its heavy frosts cold enough to freeze the muddy beach, the birds can get no more food. Their food consists in the stem of the grass, white as celery, which grows under the surface of the soft clay and mud. Then they prepare for their flight to the South. They fly high in the air and circle round and round their feeding ground and away they go. In about three days of flight they "break their journey" and rest on Lake Champlain and later in Delaware Bay, when finally they reach the coasts of Maryland, Virginia, or North Carolina.

"There seems a peculiar stillness when they have departed," said Mr. Fremont. "It seems as if yesterday the beach was a din of noise and a place of great activity and today everything is hushed. It is sad that winter must pass before we can again welcome our good feathered friends the following spring."

WHERE DO YOU BUY SAUSAGE (?)

Look for this Emblem of the JONES DEALER

WRIGHT ARCH PRESERVER

Stock No. 250
The Cornell

FREE FEET

Feet in Wright Arch Preservers feel free—unshod—comfortable. That is because Arch Preservers have patented features which give you the natural treadbase Nature intended. New models for Fall are extremely good-looking. Always the finest leathers and workmanship.

SHOES FOR MEN

LOVELY LOTUS
IN STERLING SILVER

Watson Sterling

LOVELY LOTUS
called, by its many admirers, "America's most beautiful pattern" is carried out in complete services of matching pieces for formal or informal entertainment. Get details from your jeweler or write for free booklet.

THE WATSON COMPANY
201 WATSON PARK
ATTLEBORO, MASS.

TRADE DIRECTORY

Manufacturers, exporters, importers, brokers and agents desirous of improving trade connections and making new contacts at home or abroad can present their messages through this International Trade Directory to firms and individuals of varied business interests and in many countries. Advertising rates and other information will be given gladly upon application to any of the advertising offices of The Christian Science Monitor.

Fabrics

WARNER
FURNISHING
FABRICS
Obtainable through all leading decorators
WARNER & SONS, Ltd.
10 Newgate Street, London, E. C. 1, England

Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Eastern Locarno . .

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Kindly allow me a few words of response to your very interesting article "Locarno of the East" in the Weekly Magazine Section of the Monitor of Aug. 15.

When I finished reading the article I could not help making a marginal addition to the heading in thick red pencil over the top of the article: "M. Barthou's Pan-State with a Gap."

If M. Barthou had in his mind a holy alliance of an "Eastern Locarno for Germany, the Baltic States, Poland and Czechoslovakia, consisting of all-round mutual guarantees to give assistance against an aggressor," why then does M. Barthou pay encircling visits to all other nations *excepting* Germany? If M. Barthou really had such intentions would it not have been in keeping with French politeness to visit Germany first or at least as one of the first Powers to visit? Is this not a very severe blow in the face of Germany to fully ignore it? Knowing that we are the vanquished with no right to think or act and that we have had this treatment all along the last 15 years, if the statesmen of Europe wish to build up a new Europe, it seems impossible for anyone to believe that an "East Locarno" or a "Pan-State as forerunner of Pan-Europe" or whatever its name may be, could for a moment tolerate injustice or undiplomatic treatment at the hands of the would-be leaders of the Pact.

M. Barthou's way of procedure was not a happy one. We are thankful that a British statesman repudiated the idea of "a policy isolating and encircling Germany."

The revision of the treaties is the second gap. If, however, M. Barthou *has* included it in his "Locarno of the East," as we would take it for granted a statesman of Europe wishing to unite it will see himself before no other alternative, then we shall have made a mighty step toward peace and disarmament.

It is of importance and of value to your esteemed readers that I repeat the closing words of Mr. R. A. Scott-James: "It seems that the 'Eastern Locarno' or some other instrument of security must be arranged before the Disarmament Conference can make any progress, but that the 'Eastern Locarno' itself cannot be realized without some promise of disarmament. France aims first at security. Her plan depends on good will. That good will can only be assured if France herself is prepared to make concessions."

"Concessions." That is a word which France and the Little Entente does not like! For those countries which as yet cannot think of doing away with the treaties wholesale, there is an easy way of "wearing out" the treaties without any risk, or to put it better, they are done away with by degrees or by "zones," each country adhering to them if it pleases it to do so, at the cost of not reaping the whole fruit of the blessings of the pact. M. Barthou is, I hope, in possession of my book, "The Pan-State as Forerunner of Pan-Europe." The world would rejoice if the ideas in it would help him to overcome the difficulties which I am sure are only in his own mind.

Fairness, equality, righteousness and justice, broadmindedness, security (especially for France) and all reciprocal methods of defense *for one and for all* are the acme points and the nucleus of the "Pan-State," they *must* be the nucleus of our policy of tomorrow.

May God help us to attain these aims soon!

EDWARD M. P. ADLAM-HEYER.
Leipzig, Germany

* * *

"Puzzler's Progress" . .

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Magazine Section:

I have read the article in the Weekly Magazine Section for August 29 entitled "Puzzler's Progress."

I am a boy 14 years old, and have been working cross words for six years. I own a newspaper stand and during the summer I am working in an ice cream store.

I mentioned above that I worked in an ice cream store, so naturally I began work on the ice cream puzzle first. After an hour or so I ended with this:

C O B C H B O C
S E T U A F F E
R T L N I N E V
Y R A L P P A G
R W S O E A N R
E B P H C M O A

I have added twelve letters and made five more flavors than in the published puzzle, the flavors being strawberry, grape, lemon, peach, chocolate, banana, maple pecan, vanilla, orange, pineapple, butterscotch, coffee, walnut, raspberry.

GEORGE BOND JR.
Montclair, N. J.

Courtesy, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios

HELEN HAYES—THE ACTRESS

At the Right, Playing Her Part in the Forthcoming Motion Picture Production of James M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows," She Is Shown in a Scene With Henry Stephenson and Lucille Watson. It Was in One of Barrie's Plays That Helen Hayes Got Her Start as an Actress—on the Stage.

Today's Contributors . . .

WILLIAM E. RAPPARD of Geneva has served on Swiss diplomatic missions to Washington, London and Paris, and has held a visiting professorship in Harvard University. He writes of his own country with both the intimate knowledge of a patriotic citizen and official, and the broad perspective of a world traveler and diplomatist. One of his principal services to the League of Nations has been rendered in his former capacity as director of the Mandates Section, and as member of the Mandates Commission.

JULIA CHANDLER makes a specialty of writing for and about the theater and theatrical people.

RHYS G. THACKWELL contributes special articles to magazines and newspapers.

ERWIN D. CANHAM is chief of the Monitor's Washington bureau. Articles by him have appeared in the Magazine Section for Jan. 3, Feb. 28 and April 18.

E. C. COTES, the Monitor's parliamentary correspondent in London, writes from first-hand knowledge of India and adjacent countries. An article by him about Gandhi was published in the Magazine Section for June 6.

The OLD SOLDIER continues his educational campaign on problems of war and peace. For his earlier articles, see the Magazine Section for May 23, Aug. 1, Sept. 19 and Oct. 10.

RUTH LAUGHLIN of Santa Fe views the great Southwest and Mexico with a familiar eye. She has done archæological research in Central America and New Mexico.

COMMANDER H. M. DANIEL, R. N., is on the editorial staff of the Daily Mail, London.

..Helen Hayes

(Continued from Page 3)

New York stage, and in which she gave such a beautiful, sensitive performance.

When work on the Barrie picture was nearing completion, Miss Hayes wrote me from California that she would return to New York in time to resume her rôle in "Mary of Scotland" when the Theater Guild offers the Maxwell Anderson play to Philadelphia the last week in October.

But just as soon as this promised tour is at an end she will joyously begin the third cycle of her plan, spending a period of rest and refreshment with the MacArthurs—Charles and little Mary—in their charming old Victorian house up Nyack way. It has lovely terraced gardens which trip down to the river. In them Miss Hayes finds her happiest form of articulation. She dons overalls when she digs among her flowers, and you could have found her working there any morning last spring, humming some gay little tune while Mary MacArthur and the two MacArthur "Scotties" played hide and seek in the sheltering hedge.

A contract for the construction of what is said to be the largest dredge in the world has just been received by a German plant at Elbing, East Prussia. The order was placed by the Whangpoo, China, Conservancy Board. The dredge will be 110 meters long and 18.3 meters wide, with a depth of 13.7 meters. It is to be capable of handling about 35,000 metric tons of mud per day and to transport it to a location about two miles distant from the place of dredging. The entire machinery and boiler equipment will be constructed at the Elbing plant, while the ship structure is to be built at a subsidiary plant at Danzig.

"Household Size" Pyroil, for many uses, now on sale

PYROIL
(Simply Add to Oil and Gas)

Increases POWER

Pyroil is not a substitute for regular oil and greases but is a concentrated heat-, wear-, and friction-reducing product. Added to oil, grease and fuel by the ounce, it makes metal self-lubricating by creating surfaces that function and protect even in the event of interruption with, or complete failure of the oil supply. It saves so much in power costs and repairs through friction reduction and supreme lubrication that its use actually costs nothing.

Write for Trial Test offer and amazing facts. Send Post Card. Mention the Monitor. Manufactured and guaranteed by Pyroil Co. W. V. Kidder, Pres., 902 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U. S. A.

Genuine Pyroil is Patented U. S. and Canada. In factory - sealed cans only, bearing signature below.

W. V. Kidder, President

"LANDMARKS for CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS from BOW to BOSTON"

will be published December 15, 1934. The "First Edition" will be LIMITED to the ADVANCED ORDERS which must be received before

November 1st, 1934

Library Binding, Size 9"x12"

$5.00

A volume of more than 175 full-page half-tones—the pick of 680 photographs made by

Richard Southall Grant

Introduction by

Rufus Steele

The front cover designed by the eminent New York Architect

Bernhardt E. Muller

The Frontispiece is a reproduction of the painting of Mary Baker Eddy by J. N. Marble, which hangs in the New Hampshire Historical Society in Concord.

• • •

Here you can see the sunrise at Bow, view the incoming tide from Red Rock, enter the historic attic room in the Lynn house, and enjoy dozens of intimate interior and exterior views of the new Publishing House, The Mother Church, its institutions, and Mrs. Eddy's former home at Chestnut Hill.

The Christian Science Publishing Society

This is a precious souvenir of "Boston" as the Christian Scientist sees and loves it.

Act NOW

November 1st is near

No Money Need Be Sent With Order

To Richard Southall Grant,
122 St. Stephen Street, Boston, Mass.

I hereby place my order for . . . "FIRST EDITIONS" of "Landmarks for Christian Scientists from Bow to Boston," and for which I promise to pay $5 each, at the time of delivery. Shipping charges extra. It is understood that my money will be promptly refunded if I return the book in good condition within five days.

Name ..... *Date* *1934*

Address .....

State and Country .....

NO wonder! For Lea & Perrins Sauce brings out the full, rich savor of the meat. Doesn't smother the *natural* flavor. That's why this original Worcestershire Sauce is used by famous chefs and good home cooks everywhere.

Get a bottle of Lea & Perrins *today*. See how delicious it makes soups, gravies, vegetables. You use so little at a time, it costs less than other kinds of seasoning. For more enjoyable meals, always have Lea & Perrins Sauce in your kitchen; ask for it at restaurants. Send for new cook book with 140 tempting recipes. It's FREE.

NRA

LEA & PERRINS
Sauce THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

LEA & PERRINS, Inc.
Dept. T-7, 241 West St., N. Y. City
Please send me *free* your 50-page recipe book, "Success in Seasoning".

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... *State* .....

Its QUALITY matches its ECONOMY

5c

SMOOTH, RICH *and* DELICIOUS

4

SERVINGS *Per* PACKAGE

Will Burn—Fireman

Commencement of work on the building of a new central fire station in Birmingham, Eng., has recalled some little known facts about the early history of fire fighting in that city.

Will Burn was, appropriately enough, the name of the first recorded paid fireman. He was appointed in 1695 by the churchwardens of Birmingham to keep their fire engine in order and "to play it four times a year." For this service Mr. Burn received 20 shillings per annum. After he had "played" the engine 20 times the churchwardens bought him a new one. They paid £12 for it.

The churchwardens were the official fire fighters for over a century, but they only came into the limelight again in 1774, when they also came to court. This was as a result of an action at law entered by a Mr. Breeze against the Beadle, Mr. Peck. It appeared that Mr. Breeze sustained a damping during one of the playings of the engine.

Unfortunately the records do not tell whether Mr. Breeze's action was upheld, or whether his damping was held to have been the result of his own obstruction rather than overexuberance on the part of Mr. Peck. All that is certain is that the churchwardens rallied to the aid of their officer and paid the costs of the defense out of the town's money.

Some hold that this action may have been the origin of the phrase "to get a breeze up over nothing in particular," meaning to become annoyed.

Retirement Funds

The establishment of an institute for retirement and pension of employees of commercial establishments, authorized in a recent decree of the Brazilian central government, requires all employees in occupations defined in the text of the decree up to the age of 65 years to participate in this institute.

The retirement fund will be derived from a variable percentage of monthly wages paid, from 3 to 5 per cent contributed by labor, an equal sum contributed by employees, and a sum contributed from a tax of 1 per cent on accounts, invoices and receipts covering mercantile sales.

Workers disabled in such a way that their normal capacity is reduced two-thirds may receive for a period of six months 50 per cent of their respective salaries. At the age of 65 years, associates may retire and will receive an income calculated on the contributions paid in on the minimum basis of 70 per cent of the average salary during the last 36 months for which quota was deposited.

Dismissal or reduction of salary of employees or labor having been employed by the same commercial house for 10 years can only be permitted for certain causes duly proved, such as disobedience, lack of discipline, circumstances of force majeure, or a serious offense.

Ewing Galloway—The Christian Science Monitor

THIS IS BREAD IN ANY LANGUAGE

But It Is in Hungary That You Buy It by the Slice. This "Baker-Maid" Cuts Off Whatever Sized Piece You Want to Buy at the Market in Mezokovesd, a Village of Embroiderers, Two Hours by Motor From Budapest.

Some Men of Letters

A STRONG MOVE is afoot in and around Budapest to Hungarianize names. In a wave of nationalistic enthusiasm German, Roumanian, Italian and Slav names are passing through the wash and coming out shining with S's, Z's, O's and I's.

Take the case of Miss Tercsi Fried, an energetic school teacher, who has distinguished herself in the town of Mezöhegyes by helping the local women find a market for their beautiful embroideries. Some of her friends thought her change of name from Fried to Zsigmondi meant she must have gotten married. To which she replied, "Oh, no! No such calamity. I've merely been Hungarianized."

Not that she was not a Hungarian before. But her name was not Hungarian. Fried. That's plainly German. It might become Friedo, perhaps, or Friedi, but still it would be essentially German. But Sigmund, Miss Fried's father's first name, offered far greater possibilities of transformation. To make a word really Hungarian one has to fill it up with S's, Z's, O's, and I's. And there it is! Zs and O and I—Zsigmondi. It looks almost as Hungarian as Attila himself; or Arpad or Sabljar or Farkas or Hegymegi.

Meanwhile Roumanians and Serbs and Italians and Slovenes are returning the compliment and chasing Hungarian names out of their lands, or pressing them into patriotic molds from which they reappear bearing "escu" or "off" or "itch" or "ini."

And everybody all around is feeling patriotic.

Trade Promotion

A federal Council of Foreign Commerce which has just been set up by the Brazilian Government to improve the foreign trade of the Republic is studying measures best suited to the maintenance and expansion of Brazil's foreign commerce and the overcoming of certain obstacles that have restricted trade. The Council was designed to serve as an instrument for disseminating information and propaganda, to study world market conditions, to lend technical aid to producers, and principally to bring about coördination among different bureaus of the Government.

It will study the financial questions which today influence international commerce, such as exchange, balance or deficits in the commercial movement, frozen bank credits, oscillations from changes in monetary policies and tariff questions arising from exaggerated nationalistic economy.

It is felt that if such a council could be of aid in normal times, it could be much more efficacious during periods of acute economic distress.

MAKE MONEY At Home!

EARN steady income each week, working at home, coloring photos and miniatures in oil. Learn famous "Koehne Method" in few weeks. Work done by this method in big demand. No experience nor art talent needed. Many become independent this way. Send for free booklet. "Make Money at Home."

NATIONAL ART SCHOOL, Inc.
3601 Michigan Ave., Dept. 2457, Chicago, Ill.

Writers are Made . . . *not born*

UNDER competent and sympathetic guidance, thousands of people of no more than average native ability have been developed into successful writers.

How do you know you don't possess hidden talent? Has it ever occurred to you that you might derive genuine pleasure and considerable profit from writing for publication? We don't promise that overnight you'll turn out the Great American Novel or be able to command fabulous prices for your work. But don't overlook the fact that there are many hundreds of editors who are paying $25, $50 and $100 or more for material that takes little time to write—not fiction, necessarily, but articles on home or business management, sports, travels, recipes, etc.—things that can be easily and naturally written in spare time.

How do you know you can't write? Have you ever tried? One thing is certain—you'll never find out until you try. For the one and only way to learn to write is by—WRITING!

You Owe It to Yourself to LEARN if You CAN Write!

It's not just the "big name" writers who make money. Here is a typical example of the letters that come to us constantly:

"Today I received a check for $20.00 for a story. Another I sold for $36.00. Not bad for a beginner, is it? The other day I counted up just how much I have won on advertisement contests. It amounted to $1,620.00."—Mrs. L. L. GRAY, 579 East McHarg Avenue, Stamford, Texas.

The Newspaper Institute of America offers an intimate course in practical writing—a course as free from academic "isms" and "ologies" as a newspaper office—a course as modern as the latest edition of this morning's paper.

Week by week you receive actual assignments—just as if you were right at work on a great metropolitan daily. Your writing is individually corrected and constructively criticized. A group of men, whose combined newspaper experience totals more than 200 years, are responsible for this instruction. Under such sympathetic guidance, you will find that (instead of vainly trying to copy some one else's writing tricks) you are rapidly developing your own distinctive, self-flavored style. You are learning to write by writing—acquiring the same experience to which nearly all well-known writers of short-stories, novels, magazine articles, etc., attribute their success.

The time required is less than one year, the cost not more than a month's living expenses at a resident college.

For Those Who Want to Know

Let us tell you more about the New York Copy-Desk Method. The informative booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," is free.

Newspaper Institute of America, 1776 Broadway, New York.

NEWSPAPER INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, 1776 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
Send me, without cost or obligation, your explanatory booklet, "Journalism, Your Future and You," as promised in The Christian Science Monitor, October 17.

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss .....

Address .....

(All correspondence confidential. No salesmen will call on you.) 69J554

BAB-O

BRIGHTENS BATHROOMS QUICKLY... ECONOMICALLY

Keep your bathroom gleaming... with BAB-O at a cost of less than ½ cent a day. Try BAB-O... and see how quickly, easily it keeps your bathroom enamel and porcelain shining like new.

WIN A PLYMOUTH AUTO, 4 Door Sedan and other valuable prizes.

LISTEN to Little Miss BABO's Radio Surprise Party, SUNDAYS 1:30 P. M. (E. S. T.) WEEI and NBC Network.

Spinet Grand *by Mathushek*

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A Decorative Masterpiece

● the most sensational piano development of the present century . . . this adorable Spinet Grand — a modern Grand in Spinet form—occupies only the space of a lounge . . . forms an exquisite setting in mansion, penthouse or small apartment . . . is an artistic triumph . . . perfect musically . . . all "periods" . . . terms.

See it Now! Booklet available

Hear the thrilling Grand Opera Concerts at the Hippodrome. Mathushek Pianos used exclusively.

MATHUSHEK—14 EAST 39TH ST. OFF 5TH AVE. N.Y.

No other World Cruise Ship like this!

Feeling like a world cruise? Want to live *comfortably* as you go? And really *see* the world's interesting ports? Then choose the *Empress of Britain World Cruise.*

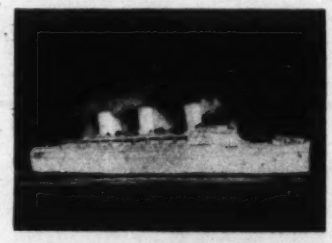
Go on the *ship of ships:* The *Empress of Britain* is twice the size of any other world cruise liner. You'll enjoy your own spacious apartment. 70% of them have private baths. All of them *airy,* with cool ventilation you'll like in tropic ports. You can play tennis or squash on full-size courts. Swim in the deck-pool, or the beautiful Olym-

pian pool. Each lounge has been decorated by a world-famous artist. Dance in the evening, play bridge, see talkies. Enjoy delicious cuisine.

FROM NEW YORK JAN. 10

Go the route of routes. See 7 Mediterranean ports in their brilliant season... India in comfortable weather. Cambodia and Angkor... Siam. Bali, the island paradise. China... Japan. With days, not just hours, to really *see* these fascinating places, because the fast *Empress of Britain* takes less time en route. 32 famous ports. 130 days.

Fares from $2150. Apartment with bath, from $3800. Both include standard shore programme. Details from YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENT or any Canadian Pacific office... consult your phone directory.



Empress of Britain

WORLD CRUISE

Canadian Pacific

SPORTS ENTHUSIASTS BUY MANY THINGS

The sports enthusiasts who follow the daily sports news in the Monitor are buying every type of athletic equipment from golf clubs to yachts. In the rôle of private citizens they are also buying thousands of articles of everyday use.

The outlook of these readers is refreshingly broad, as indicated by the type of news they seek and find in the Monitor . . . reports of all leading amateur and professional sporting events throughout the world. They recognize the modern, the new, the outstanding in every line, and vigorously register their appreciation of such products when they find them advertised in the Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

New York, 500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit, 3-101 General Motors Building
San Francisco, 625 Market Street
St. Louis, 1975 Railway Exchange Building

London, 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Chicago, 333 North Michigan Avenue
Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Life Bldg.
Los Angeles, 210 West 7th Street
Seattle, 824 Skinner Building

Berlin, Unter den Linden 59A
Florence, Via Magenta 11
Paris, 56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva, 16, rue du Mont Blanc